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SOVIETS LINK CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT TO ARMS CONTROL

LD291347 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that an accident took place at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, the Ukraine. Here's what our commentator Yuriy Solton writes:

One of the station's nuclear reactors was damaged and a special government commission of enquiry was set up to investigate the causes of the accident. The consequences of the accident are being dealt with and aid is being given to those who were injured. The accident is the first in more than 30 years of the operation of nuclear power plants in the USSR. This fact shows that they are highly reliable but however carefully nuclear power plants may be planned to protect the people and the environment it is impossible to foresee everything. There is always a degree of risk involved in using nuclear raw materials. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES for instance, in 1985 alone the United States Administration had to close down six nuclear power plants because they threatened the safety of the population.

The consequences of a major accident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, in 1979 are still felt in the United States today. That accident was caused by the criminal neglect of the plant's owners for the basic safety measures which resulted in a discharge of radioactive substances into the atmosphere and a great deal of damage to the health of local residents. Many of them are still suffering from exposure related diseases.

Accidents and leaks of radioactive substances have also taken place in Britain and other countries. All these accidents took place at nuclear power plants using the power of the atom for peaceful purposes. One can easily imagine the amount of damage that may be caused by an accident at a military factory. Nuclear factories manufacture warheads whose yields are hundreds of times greater than that of the American atom bomb that devastated Hiroshima in 1945. An accident involving a military nuclear factory or a nuclear missile on combat duty would have terrible consequences, and indeed there have been quite a few occasions when American missiles were on the brink of such an accident.

The power of the atom can bring enormous benefits and indeed it is bringing them, but the same power put into warheads is capable of wiping out all life on earth. The only way to remove that grim prospect is to abolish all nuclear weapons once and for all. The Soviet Union is proposing that this be done by the turn of the century and that is a realistic task if a responsible approach is adopted to it.

COMMITTEE VIEWS BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONFERENCE

LD291244 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 29 TASS -- The preparatory committee of the second conference to review the operation of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction is in session here. The main purpose of the conference is to discuss ways for further consolidation of the important document. The preparatory committee will determine a date for the holding of the conference and will consider some other organisational matters. Open to signature in 1972, the convention became one of the first measures of real disarmament and an important contribution to the creation of a system of international treaties and agreements which curb the arms race. More than a hundred countries are now parties to the convention.

GENERAL CLAIMS U.S. ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE SALT II

PM291055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major General Yu. Viktorov article: "SALT II: The United States Is Preparing To Undermine (the Treaty)]

[Text] Sea trials of the new (Ohio class) submarine Nevada equipped with 24 Trident-1 ICBM launchers are to begin in the United States on 20 May. In order not to exceed the limit of 1,200 launchers for MIRVed ICBM's and SLBM's permitted under the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty, the United States must either dismantle two of its old corresponding number of Minuteman missile launchers.

The prospect of this kind of "disarmament" in the face of "Soviet military might" has sparked off a storm of indignation in the conservative right wing of the U.S. Republican Party that has been seized by a fit of chauvinism. There has probably never been such a protracted and embittered struggle waged within the administration as the current struggle concerning the question of compliance with the provisions of the SALT II treaty. Downright hysterical appeals to write off this document as obsolete have been heard. At the same time, Pentagon officials have openly demanded that the aforementioned Poseidon submarines be retained in service.

Furthermore, C. Bennett, member of the House Armed Services Committee has proposed that the "16 Poseidon ballistic missile launchers be replaced by a minimum of 30 vertical nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missile launchers." "By arming ourselves with Poseidon submarines modified as powerful cruise missile carriers," he explained his 'option' in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "we would obtain more sea-launched nuclear warheads than we have now." The zealous advocates of a "strong America" also favor another direct violation of the SALT II treaty; they are proposing that existing Minuteman-2 missiles (with one warhead) be replaced by Minuteman-3 missiles (with 3 warheads).

Clearly, the people across the ocean intend to scrap the SALT II treaty which, though unratified, has been observed until now. They are seeking, in particular, the unconstrained deployment of sea- and ground-launched long-range cruise missiles. They would like the Pentagon to be able, in addition to completing the MX missile tests, to complete the development [razrabotka] of another new ICBM -- the Midgetman. According to the Baltimore newspaper, THE SUN, the U.S. Air Force has already concluded contracts totaling near $1.5 million for planning and design work connected with the Midgetman, while Congress has appropriated $624.6 million for the current fiscal year alone.

These and other demands to preserve and develop the U.S. "deterrent" at all costs have been given a "fitting" propaganda backing. For the umpteenth time, a frenzied ballyhoo inspired by the "hawks" has been launched in the United States to "accuse" the Soviet Union of "having violated" treaty obligations. The absurdity of these attacks has been refuted more than once and convincingly. Moreover, the provocative problem around the Soviet-U.S. agreements has provoked doubts even in the United States itself. "In all probability," THE NEW YORK TIMES, for instance, wrote recently, "it was highly irresponsible on the part of the administration to officially accuse the Soviet Union of having violated the overall quantitative limits stipulated by SALT II, while up-to-date [operativnyye] data published by the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff indicate that the Russians are quite conscientiously abiding by the required limits."

However, despite the real state of affairs, the fabrications concocted in Washington to cast doubt on the USSR's honesty continue to be widely used by the U.S. Administration with the aim of duping the public and extorting funds to launch a new round of the arms race.

And -- most important -- they are used by the White House to justify its own intentions to disregard Soviet-U.S. agreements in the future, agreements which have so far prevented the Pentagon from building up its militarist "muscles" at an "astronomical rate" as the military-industrial complex would have it.

It is well known that rather than the United States, the USSR has very serious grounds to question the compliance by the other side with accords reached in the past. Is it perhaps an indication of the Washington leadership's serious attitude toward its obligations when the United States consigns to oblivion the accords elaborated jointly with the USSR defining the aim of the new talks on nuclear and space arms, for instance? Judging by appearances, the people in the White House prefer not even to mention their recent "desire" to seek an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent the arms race from spreading to space.

Washington officialdom has long been seeking to undermine the SALT II treaty, violating, or teetering on the brink of violating, a number of its articles and provisions. The "technique" used in this kind of action has been rehearsed down to the smallest detail. First, the Pentagon's needs are identified, that is to say it is determined which treaty or which particular article is hampering it from creating and deploying new arms. Then a suitable counterpart is chosen among Soviet arms limited under a given agreement. At the next stage, false "arguments" are concocted, designed in the intention of their authors if not to pillory the "violator," then at least to cast doubt on the USSR's honesty. The assistance of the news media is enlisted. And another orgy of anti-Soviet propaganda is launched. The fact that all the arguments are pure and simple lies does not worry anyone.

The inspirers and organizers of the arms race in the United States were in dire need of arguments of this kind now when the West European NATO countries with whom Washington consulted on the stance to be taken on SALT II reacted negatively to the "evasive maneuvers" staged by the White House. They let the United States know without beating around the bush that its "halfway measures" (such as proposing to put the two Poseidon nuclear submarines into dry dock) are nothing but a clear and provocative violation of the treaty. The West Europeans reaffirmed that their governments would not be pleased by any steps taken by Washington with the aim of undermining the treaty or directly violating its provisions.

These are just some of the facts which reflect the attitude of the United States to its treaty obligations. However, having released a dirty wave of accusations against the Soviet Union, the Washington administration was put under pressure by its West European allies and sober-minded people in its own country. It then resorted to a diversionary maneuver. Hypocritical noises were made on the lines of "America must go another mile to meet the Soviet Union." Compliance with adopted treaty obligations is depicted as some kind of "favor"! In its approach to treaty obligations, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that they must be strictly complied with. That is, complied with by all who accepted them.

DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. REJECTION OF TEST BAN

PM291336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Lukin article: "The Reasons for the Explosions in Nevada"]

[Text] The nuclear explosion carried out by the United States in Nevada on 10 April sounded an alarm throughout the world. It dispelled the still glimmering hopes of hundreds of millions of people that the U.S. Administration would nevertheless respond to the Soviet Union's appeal and join its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions that was announced on 6 August 1985.

The United States carried out a new nuclear explosion the other day, and it is reported that the White House has scheduled a program of further explosions in Nevada. Washington is trying to present its entire nuclear orgy as if it were an ordinary, routine matter. But the international public correctly regards U.S. actions as a crime against humanity. The U.S. leaders have rejected the unique opportunity afforded them of taking right now the first practical step toward nuclear disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

This opportunity did not come about by itself. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been waging a consistent struggle to achieve a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. The vast majority of countries in the world are also in favor of this.

After exhausting every means for obtaining agreement from its partners at talks on this problem, the Soviet Union, as a sign of goodwill, stopped all its nuclear explosions beginning on the 40th commemoration of "Hiroshima Day" through 1 January 1986, and subsequently through 31 March this year, urging the other nuclear powers, above all the United States, to follow its example.

Both in 1985 and this year, Washington's only "response" has been nuclear explosions in Nevada. Therefore, as of 31 March, the Soviet Union has had every reason to resume its own nuclear explosions. During those 8 months, in which the other side escalated its tests, the Soviet Union showed restraint. It was, of course, impossible to forego forever its own defense and national economic interests. However, in response to the appeal by the leaders of the "Delhi Six," our country extended its moratorium until the first U.S. nuclear explosion.

The moment of truth had arrived: The whole world was awaiting the answer to whether the U.S. Administration really favored the elimination of nuclear armaments or whether its verbal assurances were just hot air and a cover for its line of continuing the race. Washington, unfortunately, did not heed the voice of reason.

The Soviet Government statement on the explosion carried out by the United States on 10 April says bluntly that Washington's irresponsible actions "conceal the intention to continue to threaten mankind with a nuclear sword and maintain mankind in dread of universal destruction, which the selfish, imperial ambitions of the U.S. military-industrial complex have again placed above the interests of mankind."

What, then, are the real motives behind this sharply negative U.S. attitude toward a nuclear test ban? The main reason is that the present administration has not abandoned its futile gamble on achieving military superiority. And nuclear weapons are allocated an important role in these plans.

According to Western press reports, the Pentagon is carrying out nearly 20 programs to create [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear war munitions. Most of them are already testing stage. These include nuclear charges for the latest MX, Trident-2, and Midgetman ICBM's and bombs for the new B-1B and Stealth bombers. It has also become known that so-called third generation nuclear weapons, in which nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers predominate, were undergoing tests as part of the "star wars" program long before the President declared his notorious SDI. In 1985, for example, almost one-fourth of the 18 nuclear tests in Nevada were used to continue the process of proving them.

A group of congressmen, in a letter to Reagan, demonstrate on the basis of actual figures that more than 95 percent of nuclear tests (784 out of 817), throughout the years these tests have been carried out, have had the aim of checking the quality of newly created [sozdannyy] charges or refining [otrabotka] fundamentally new types of nuclear weapons.

Improvement in nuclear munitions also stimulates the development [razvitiye] of the means of delivering them. In their turn, the new delivery vehicles spur on the development [razrabotka] of even more sophisticated combat charges, and so forth. A closed circuit is created out of which it is possible to break only by banning nuclear tests. Ending nuclear explosions would thus freeze any further development [razvitiye] of the technology of nuclear combat munitions and their delivery vehicles. There would also be a simultaneous halt to the quantitative buildup of nuclear charges. The remaining combat munitions would, through obsolescence, gradually lose their reliability and combat capability. There would be a powerful incentive to reduce them to the point of complete elimination.

But the most important thing is that the nuclear tests today are opening up the way for an arms race in new spheres. What is involved is the creation [sozdaniye] of weapons in the United States for "star wars" and the emergence of a qualitatively new threat to the world security. Nor does the Pentagon for the most part hide this. In addition to the testing [otrabotka] in Nevada of an X-ray laser triggered by a nuclear explosion, the Pentagon plans other tests to create [sozdaniye] nuclear microwave and accelerator weapons, kinetic energy nuclear weapons, and various other types of space-strike arms. But again this dangerous turn of events can be prevented by banning nuclear explosions.

What does Washington's stubborn refusal to resolve the problem of completely ending nuclear tests mean if not an intention on its part to continue to seek military superiority over the USSR and NATO bloc superiority over the Warsaw Pact?

To camouflage their negative approach, the U.S. leaders devise various "arguments." Unconvincing statements about the United States "lagging behind" in carrying out nuclear tests in recent years is now the most popular. The facts, however, indicate the opposite: To date, the United States has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the other nuclear powers combined. In the last 5-10 years, the United States has regularly outstripped the Soviet Union in terms of nuclear tests by one-third. And in 1985, the United States carried out 18 tests, whereas the USSR carried out only 9, and a number of them were for peaceful, national economic purposes. Thus in terms of nuclear weapons tests, the United States has not only substantially outstripped the USSR but is constantly increasing the gap in its favor. And given the incontrovertible figures, the claims about some kind of "lag" indicate that the White House would like to reserve the "right" to continue creating [sozdavat] more and more new types of nuclear weapons and whipping up the arms race. The United States and NATO also claim that the Warsaw Pact has an "advantage" over the NATO bloc in conventional arms. Therefore, it is said, NATO needs to retain its nuclear "deterrence" potential. And nuclear tests are required if its efficiency is to be maintained.

Here the U.S. and NATO leaders deliberately resort to deception in an attempt to intimidate their populations with the USSR's "superarmament." In actual fact, the balance of conventional weapons between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces is not only close to parity but is even in the West's favor. On the whole there is rough equality.

It is well known that the United States has blocked many talks in the disarmament sphere -- on nuclear and space arms, on chemical weapons, on conventional weapons, and on armed forces in central Europe -- by citing difficulties in verification [kontrol]. Washington's cheating on questions of verification [kontrol] was exposed before the whole world public during the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The Soviet side put forth bold, constructive proposals to organize effective verification [kontrol] of the ending of nuclear tests. As the Soviet leadership has pointed out, verification [kontrol] is not a problem for us.

Above all, the USSR, the United States, and many other countries in the world possess sophisticated national technical means capable of highly reliable monitoring [proverka] of nuclear explosions.

Moreover, the United States and NATO have a geographical advantage in that they have set up a network of seismic stations around the USSR's territory. They number around 200, as opposed to the Soviet Union's approximately 20, that is to say a ratio of 10:1. Even American experts in the control [kontrol] sphere acknowledge that the system is quite capable of registering even the weakest nuclear explosion.

It is quite possible to reach agreement on international monitoring [proverka] measures and to take up the proposal of the leaders of the "Delhi Six" on creating special stations on their territory to monitor [nablyudeniye] fulfillment of an accord ending tests. The Soviet Union advocates the most strict monitoring [proverka], including on-the-spot inspection [inspektsii na meste]. Time has shown, however, that the United States does not want an end to nuclear tests or a reliable verification [kontrol] system. And the various "arguments" are merely attempts to disinform the world public. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is ready at any time to return to the question of a joint moratorium on nuclear explosions if the United States for its part states that it will not carry out such explosions.

Our country, pursuing the peace-loving course of the 27th CPSU Congress, opens its doors to any form of talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and is ready for any form of accord on this vitally important question of the nuclear space age. The main thing is to achieve a practical result.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON WEU TALKS IN VENICE

LD300634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] A session of the council of the West European Union [WEU] opened today in Venice at the level of ministers of foreign affairs and defense. For a news commentary, our Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

West European agencies put as item number one on the agenda a discussion of the new USSR proposal on reducing conventional weapons discussed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the SED congress in Berlin. I managed to attend the congress, and I saw with my own eyes at the Press Center, where there were accredited over 400 foreign journalists, the great interest immediately raised by this initiative, which envisages a considerable reduction in all components of infantry and tactical air forces of the European states, and also of the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

This still unabating interest is fully understandable. After all, in Europe there are two 3 million-strong groups facing each other, equipped with the very latest weapons. Incidentally, the so-called conventional weapons are becoming increasingly powerful and sophisticated, approaching in their combat characteristics, mass destruction weapons. All this naturally worries densely inhabited Europe. It is precisely for this reason that there is such active support there for all ideas intended to diminish the level of the dangerous military confrontation on the European Continent. One cannot fail, however, to mention something else. At the meeting of defense ministers of the 13 NATO West European countries, that was recently held in Madrid, the talk was, unfortunately, not about reducing, but about building up those same conventional weapons. Indeed, the present session of the WEU council plans to discuss military programs, including the participation of Western Europe in U.S. star wars plans. All this, naturally cannot but cause alarm. The situation in Europe is too complex and dangerous to welcome in words the Soviet proposals for reducing weapons, while in deeds to engage in increasing weapons.

CEMA SCIENTISTS DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, PROBLEMS

LD290946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2102 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, 28 Apr (TASS) -- A wide range of cooperation issues in the sphere of research in genetics, selection, and seed breeding of grain crops was discussed at a session of scientists and specialists from eight socialist countries held in Prague. Particular attention was given to resolving questions deriving from the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries through the year 2000. Those participating in the session pointed out the existence of reserves which are in need of being utilized in a more purposeful manner. It was pointed out in particular that for a number of organizational and juridical reasons, insufficient work is being carried out in the Bulgarian People's Republic, GDR, USSR, and CSSR in fulfilling the working programs for cooperation in studying genetics and physiology, and in developing quality technology. Measures were adopted at the session to further interaction between the scientists and specialists of the CEMA countries in this sphere.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CEMA COAL INDUSTRY MEETING

PM291552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] The 63d (extraordinary) session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Coal Industry Sphere was held in Moscow 23-24 April. Participating in it were delegations from the CEMA countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. An SFRY delegation participated in the session in accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government.

Fulfilling the resolution of the 40th sitting of the CEMA session, the leaders of the countries' delegations held consultations on the further development of sectorial cooperation. They discussed questions of developing direct ties in scientific, technical, and economic cooperation, including with regard to strengthening and broadening international specialization and collaboration in the production of mining equipment, introducing electronics and automation into management and production at coal enterprises, and also a number of other questions.

The commission session examined and approved measures to fulfill the targets stemming from the resolutions of the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session and a number of sessions of the CEMA Executive Committee. The commission took note of the unified program of scientific research, technical and planning studies, and drafting of agreements on cooperation in creating experimental installations and industrial enterprises for processing coal into other types of fuel. In addition, it examined the results of implementing the community members' joint scientific and technical developments in the coal industry sphere during 1981-1985.

It was pointed out at the session that introducing into production in the CEMA countries the results of completed topics of scientific and technical cooperation ensures a package of measures aimed at further raising the technical standard of production, increasing productivity, and improving working conditions in the coal industry. A number of other questions of scientific, technical, and economic cooperation in the sphere of the CEMA countries' coal industry were also examined. During the session a protocol was signed on the SFRY's joining the agreement on multilateral cooperation in the sphere of coal machine building for underground coal extraction. The session was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and full mutual understanding.

MOSCOW HOSTS CEMA PLANNING COOPERATION SESSION

PM211246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The 38th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity was held in Moscow 15-16 April.

Participating in it were I. Iliev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; L. Berenyi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office; Hoang Quy, first vice chairman of the SRV State Planing Commission; H. Mueller, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; J. Fernandez Santana, vice chairman of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba; P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; S. Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; N. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and S. Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Sindic, general director of the Federal Social Planning Institute, participated in the work of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity.

Ja'far Hamid Muhammad, representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and PDRY deputy planning minister, participated in the committee session as an observer.

The session was chaired by N. Talyzin, the USSR's representative on the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity.

The committee examined the results of the coordination of plans for 1986-1990. It was pointed out that a new step has been taken in developing and deepening the CEMA countries' all-around cooperation and in implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference. The scale of economic ties has increased, the forms of cooperation have been enriched, and there has been an increase in the extent of the countries' cooperation in jointly solving important and complex problems if socioeconomic development.

The reciprocal deliveries of machinery, equipment, fuel, raw material goods and materials, agricultural products, and consumer goods, agreed on in the course of coordinating the plans, attest to the further improvement of cooperation, the deepening of socialist economic integration, and the efficient utilization of the advantages of the socialist division of labor.

Certain work has been done to improve the qualitative aspect of economic ties, to raise the technical standard of the products being delivered, and to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the CEMA countries.

The committee approved for submission to the CEMA session the report on the results of coordinating the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990 and the draft concerted plan of the CEMA countries' multilateral integration measures for that period.

It was pointed out that the mobilization of the countries' own efforts and the results achieved in the course of coordinating the plans widen the potential for active interaction among the community countries' economies and create conditions for the national economy's steady development and for enhancing its efficiency in accordance with the tasks set by the fraternal countries' communist and workers' parties in the current 5-year period.

The leaders of the central planning organs agreed to continue work with a view to revealing new ways and opportunities to further expand cooperation, to develop production collaboration and specialization, and to increase mutual commodity turnover.

The countries' representatives on the committee reported that the national 5-year and annual plans reflect the obligations stemming from the agreements concluded on implementing the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. Views with regard to preparing work on coordinating national economic plans for 1991-1995 were discussed.

The committee examined questions connected with the construction of the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border.

The committee session took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

SOCIALIST SOLIDARITY FORUM ADOPTS STATEMENT ON LIBYA

LD242109 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- A consultative conference of representatives of solidarity committees of socialist countries (Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and also the People's Republic of Kampuchea) was held in Moscow today.

The participants in the conference welcomed the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) to convene the 14th session of the AAPSO council in Moscow on May 14-17. They noted that the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the democratic public will be an important forum at which to study pressing issues of the anti-imperialist movement of solidarity in the present situation aggravated by the growing aggressiveness of United States imperialism.

They welcomed the peace initiatives of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community directed at stopping the arms race and liquidating nuclear arms, at preventing the militarisation of outer space.

Representatives of the public of socialist countries expressed alarm in connection with the increasing military activity of the United States in the Far East and the Pacific area. In this connection the participants in the conference especially emphasised the importance of the constructive proposals outlined in the April 23 statement of the Soviet Government to create an atmosphere of goodneighbourhood and friendship between countries of the Asian-Pacific region.

The conference adopted a statement which on behalf of the public in socialist countries firmly condemns the acts of barbarous aggression perpetrated by the United States against Libya.

They stated their full solidarity with the Libyan people firmly resisting Washington's [word indistinct] on its freedom and independence.

The conference sent a message of greetings to the Afghan people on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. The message expresses solidarity with the Afghan people's just struggle to build a new society based on principles of social justice, democracy and progress. They condemned the hostile actions of imperialist and reactionary forces headed by the United States that are waging an undeclared war against the DRA.

BRIEFS

CEMA YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AGREEMENT -- Moscow, 28 Apr (ADN) -- An agreement between the youth organizations of the socialist states on the contribution of the young generation to the implementation of the complex program for CEMS scientific-technological progress was signed in Moscow on Monday. On behalf of the Free German Youth [FDJ] Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, signed the document. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 28 Apr 86 LD]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD277206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, observer of KOMMUNIST; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade radio-listeners! In discussing this week's most important events, I would like to remind you of the conclusion of the work of the 11th SED Congress; of the Soviet-Afghan talks that took place in Moscow, and also, incidentally, the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, which is being marked today. The Soviet Government statement on issues of guaranteeing cooperation and security in the Asia and Pacific Ocean region and the World Peace Council session, which ends its work today in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, deserve a good deal of attention. The visit to Moscow by the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Chnoupek, also occurred at the same time. All these events I cited lie in one category: the category of the struggle of peace-loving forces and the struggle of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community for the consolidation of peace and for the triumph of ideals of social justice. Naturally, however, there are also events on another level which overshadow the development of the international situation and which again and again remind us that the international situation remains complex and tense. In this sense of events, one should first cite yet another nuclear blast carried out in the U.S. State of Nevada, and the continuing imperialistic and anti-Libyan campaign of threats, which are also accompanied by definite actions.

[Nekrasov] Well, I think, Viktor Nikolayevich, that these events cannot be examined in total isolation from one another. They represent a definite chain, a chain in U.S. policy that leads, so to speak, from regional conflicts to neoglobalism. This is a new philosophical doctrine which, in effect, turns out not to be a philosophical doctrine after all. It turns out to be, so to speak, some sort of instructions on state terrorism. From there, neoglobalism leads to a threat to universal peace, which we clearly see in this series of nuclear blasts that have not coincided fortuitously, of course, with the aggression against Libya.

[Levin] This is absolutely true. The juxtaposition of these two events is obviously not fortuitous because the aggression against Libya, judging by everything, should have, up to a certain point, somewhat stifled the echo of the nuclear blast. The goal, in essence, was to redirect all the anger at these U.S. acts, to transfer the conversation to the problem of international terrorism. Currently this is being heard about almost around the globe. It has already become known that at the forthcoming meeting of the big seven, Reagan, the President of the United States, wants to make this almost the main theme of conversation.

[Volskiy] Yes, they are already trying. The Americans are currently trying to ascribe to those actions that are being undertaken under the pretext of a so-called struggle against terrorism not their own proper, so to speak, American characteristics, but to make them the collective actions of the NATO countries. They are even trying to attach Japan and their other allies to the actions, that is all those forces that the United States and the Reagan administration want to unite under their hegemony on a global scale.

[Nekrasov] Well, the fact that they want to does not yet mean that they will be able to do it.

[Volskiy] Of course.

[Nekrasov] In any case, to date, in the outwardly expressed positions of Europe, that is NATO Europe, the part of Western Europe that is part of the North Atlantic camp, they seem to have made substantial concessions to Washington. But in fact, for the time being, one cannot feel any shifts in the direction of subordination to this new trend of neoglobalism.

[Volskiy] But all the same, Vadim Nikolayevich, here I think one cannot fail to see the other side as well: The fact is that certain circles in Western Europe are manifesting a good deal of acquiescence to what, to tell the truth, is very severe pressure from the United States and the Reagan administration. They are at times acting to the detriment of their own national interests. Take for example the reports about the flight of U.S. aircraft across French territory. We do not know how correct these reports are and maybe they are not quite accurate, but nevertheless they indicate the mood of certain circles.

[Nekrasov] You know, I think that to a significant extent this is blackmail that is coming from the other side of the ocean, because currently even the Paris newspaper LE MONDE has noted that the real French position is being falsified across the Atlantic. It is being falsified deliberately, by political figures as well as in the press. They are saying France secretly wanted to take part in defeating Libya. They are ascribing to it a whole series of, so to speak, pro-U.S. actions, which ostensibly do not manifest themselves on the surface. That is to say, they want to compromise the French position.

[Volskiy] By the same token, they are exerting pressure on the general position of the West European countries.

[Nekrasov] That is precisely why all this is being done.

[Volskiy] All the same, however, it appears that the ruling circles in Western Europe should adhere to some more intelligent positions in these issues of regional conflicts. All this aggression against Libya has shown that the United States could very easily draw Libya -- especially in the Mediterranean basin -- into conflicts for which they have no need at all, and which run counter to their national interests. Well, take for example what has happened in Libya. All that, after all, happened on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the same sea, across which the Europeans get their oil, which lies directly on their borders, which forms NATO's southern flank, where the U.S. 6th Fleet operates, where a great quantity of nuclear weapons is sited, in that zone which Churchill once called the soft underbelly of Europe. In the Mediterranean, there may occur the sort of clash of various factors that will threaten, as a result of U.S. policy, the security of Western Europe itself. Is that not true?

[Levin] Absolutely. Here another question arises. After all, the North Atlantic bloc defines as its zone of operations the European Continent and the seas adjacent to it, so to speak, but by no means does it extend its zone of operations to Africa.

[Volskiy] Although, Viktor Nikolayevich, on the contrary, the Americans have been pushing it all the time, for many years now, in that direction, and to the Middle East...

[Levin, interrupting] That is the point.

[Volskiy] ...and to the Persian Gulf, and to Africa.

[Levin] That is absolutely true, that is to say, the United States is clearly trying to give the North Atlantic bloc military-police functions that are geographically wider than those laid down in the bloc itself. This point also greatly worries the Europeans. It must be said that although, of course, the very fact that when it came time for the Security Council vote on the resolution condemning the United States for its act of aggression, the fact that not only the United States, and not only Britain -- which had participated directly in the attack on Libya, having allowed U.S. aircraft to fly there from its bases -- but also France voted against. This, of course, indicates that the United States still has opportunities to twist arms. And, of course, this places a certain responsibility on representatives of Western states.

One cannot fail to take notice to the, I would say, haste with which the West German Government set about expelling Libyan diplomats from its country. On the whole, we not quite validly say that the current FRG Government is following the U.S. adventurist course very actively. This is leading the FRG Government itself into an extremely complex situation. This week -- incidentally, once again it was this week -- the West German Bundestag debated the issue of an agreement between the FRG and the United States on the issue of West German firms taking part in the Strategic Defense Initiative, in the program of creating [sozdaniye] space-strike weapons. The opposition, already on the basis of documents, which, incidentally, the government tried to hide from the public, the opposition showed very clearly that the FRG is embarking on the sale of its own interests. And, I would like to add, Western Europe looks with different eyes on many international problems, problems of fundamental importance. Here I would like to return to the proposal, a very important proposal, which, on behalf of the Soviet Union, was set forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress. The proposal is for a significant reduction in armed forces and arms on the entire European Continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

[Nekrasov] To conclude the discussion on the previous subject, I would like to note that the situation in Western Europe was, in my view, very well summed up in the conversation between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the head of the Swedish Government, Carlsson. During their talks, it was stated that there remain great opportunities for positive actions in Western Europe, but that there is not sufficient political will. What is now interesting in this situation is that many people in Western Europe see our move, which is in itself of fundamental importance -- and I shall dwell on this issue later -- they see it also as a sign from a great European power, the Soviet Union, to the other European countries, above all the West European countries. In the situation being created by the U.S. actions it is as if the Soviet Union is saying: And what about you, West Europeans? Where is your attention directed? What might you let yourselves be dragged into? It is precisely from this point of view that the impact of our proposals, of our firm, principled, flexible, and peace-loving course is being seen, as well as its impact on the European situation.

[Volskiy] At this point, Vadim Nikolayevich, it may be appropriate to also recall that it was just this week that the Soviet Union put forward a constructive initiative concerning a completely different zone -- the opposite zone, one could say, looking at the globe from above -- the Pacific Ocean region. That region is a very important one. I think that in its economic and especially in its potential economic significance, it could, at some point in the future even surpass the Atlantic basin. Naturally, everyone who is striving for a peaceful future and for cooperation, must also strive to make this cooperation extend to that very large and important zone. All the more so, the Soviet Union which is a Pacific Ocean power with, let us remember, the BAM [Baykalo-Amurskaya magistral] and all our plans concerning the Far East, Maritime Kray, Sakhalin and so on.

The United States is attempting to isolate the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries from the system that they want to create in that area -- a closed system that they call the Pacific Ocean Community. It is closed in its capitalist relations, but it has a dual objective. On the one hand, by creating this community they want to increase the opportunities for neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries in the Pacific Ocean and Asia, and on the other, they want to transform the economic structure under creation there into a type of platform or base for stepping up military preparations and military cooperation among the countries of this zone under the hegemony and domination of the United States and the Pentagon. In other words, they want to create a sort of equivalent to NATO. They are already attempting to transform the entire zone not simply into a field of action for their separate forces, but also into a kind of fist aimed from the East at the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

[Levin] Here I would like to give an example from, admittedly, a different sphere, but which it seems to me can very clearly sum up what we are talking about. I have before me a telegram from the UPI agency containing the report of House Representative Bill Nelson, a Democrat from Florida, and a representative of the state where the John Kennedy Space Flight Center is located, who flew on the Columbia space shuttle in January of this year as an observer. This Bill Nelson has now stated that, in his view, one of the future Soviet-U.S. summit meetings should be held in space, so that, as he stated, the U.S. and Soviet leaders can look at the problems of life and politics in a new way. Nelson bases his point of view on the fact that when he looked down at the Earth from space he saw that, first, the Earth is very beautiful and second, it looks so fragile and lost in the black void of space. There is no need to persuade us of this. The entire foreign policy program of our party that was worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress proceeds from a new philosophy of international relations, from an understanding of the fragility of our planet and the need to exert maximum effort to preserve it. The U.S. Administration must be persuaded of this. It simply cannot understand this. True, it says the right things, but its actions are in diametric opposition to the conclusions reached during, for example, the Geneva meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In these conditions we are stubbornly and persistently continuing and shall continue our constructive search for solutions to international problems.

Now, I would like to recall once again that after the last nuclear explosion, which in essence blew up the unilateral Soviet moratorium, we stated: The United States is forcing us to begin testing nuclear weapons so that our country's security interests will not suffer. However, we confirm once again that we are willing at any moment to immediately cease nuclear tests on the basis of mutual accord with the United States. We are willing to immediately begin talks on the conclusion of a treaty completely banning nuclear tests.

The new initiative concerning military confrontation in Europe is also yet another constructive step organically resulting from our foreign policy strategy and I think it would be worth concentrating a little more attention on it today. Vadim Nikolayevich, you promised to speak on this subject, so it is your turn.

[Nekrasov] It is completely obvious that all the proposals contained in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th congress in Berlin finish off and perfect the international security structure proposed as early as in Comrade Gorbachev's 15 January statement. In that statement, if you remember, it was said in general terms that conventional weapons and armed forces would also become the subject of agreed reductions. Detailed proposals have now been advanced regarding this. Admittedly, they do not contain any kind of rigid plan on how to reduce, in what quantities, and precisely how to monitor all this. They are, so to speak, reference points for negotiations.

But, in this way, the West's whole pseudo-argument proving that medium-range weapons allegedly cannot be removed from Europe because there is no guarantee that Soviet conventional armed forces would not then prevail over all of Europe, becomes obsolete. This, of course, does not correspond to reality and the figures are well known. Nonetheless, this type of propaganda goes on and on.

The new Soviet proposals that finish off the edifice of our large-scale proposals on the creation of a nonnuclear world by the 21st century -- these proposals also show that, given good will on all sides, we can as soon as possible move to the new political thinking our country is calling for. In general, it must be said that there is a lot of talk in the world just now about what should specifically constitute this political thinking. Well, I think that our side has sufficiently clearly set forth its content. It is not simply a discussion of the need to realize the new realities and the critical nature of the new era; such discussion can from time to time be heard in the West as well. It is also an indication of the need to act, to act boldly, decisively, and constructively. Meanwhile, some people in the West would like to restrict themselves to the first phrase for the time being; to talk about the need for new thinking and discuss its philosophical meaning without getting down to action, while the world situation demands action as soon as possible. Now that our proposals are on the table and have become known to world public opinion, a dissatisfied grumbling can again be heard in the West. For example, Paris' LE MONDE again states that the Soviet Union is appealing to public opinion once more. When its proposals are put on the negotiating table, the public's attitude has already taken shape. Diplomatic negotiations, they claim, are not carried on in this way. Well, one can answer this by saying that it is a Leninist tradition to appeal to the peoples. It has its origins in our Decree of Peace in 1917. However, that is not the most important point.

[Levin] The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are proceeding through diplomatic channels. But due to the position of the Western powers, we have been talking for 13 years and have achieved nothing. Presumably, that is precisely the course of diplomatic negotiations onto which they would like to push us: negotiations that get bogged down in details and trivialities, negotiations where they would erect every possible obstacle. Moreover, when we adopt one of their positions, they immediately renounce it. While we set the question on a different plane, and this different approach, fundamentally different approach is also vividly demonstrated in this initiative...

[Volskiy, interrupting] And it is also demonstrated in our Pacific Ocean initiative...

[Levin] ...of course...

[Volskiy, interrupting] ...as it has a completely specific, precise political objective: to hold a prospective conference of the countries of the Pacific basin or some kind of pan-Asian forum, in order to discuss security issues, also particularly of economic security.

[Nekrasov] I would say that in this case we are acting on the basis of the Helsinki precedent. That was precisely the course along which the events in Europe developed when the pan-European conference was being prepared. Experience has shown that that course is very fruitful.

[Volskiy] That is precisely why it seems to me that the new political thinking is particularly manifested -- aside from everything else, of course -- in the need for a clear, specific, and constructive objective; not just negotiations for its own sake.

[Levin] Quite so! And it is precisely we who have lately been very vividly demonstrating the constructive nature of our approach through removing those problems which, from the West's point of view, allowed them to block our peaceful initiatives. This is the primary problem of monitoring.

Let us consider the proposals for significant reductions in all elements of ground forces and tactical air forces of the European countries, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe, put forward by Comrade Gorbachev. It is directly said that reliable monitoring should be ensured at every stage of that process. This may be equally a question of national technical means and of international forms of verification, including, if necessary, on-site inspection.

Let us consider the proposal on chemical weapons, put forth by the Soviet Union in Geneva at the disarmament conference. Speaking at the 11th SED Congress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said the proposal would be here soon. Here we are: We have not kept anyone waiting. In these proposals, too, a special place is also given to questions of monitoring.

The Western powers, by the way, have always been saying that the Russians do not want monitoring. Forgive me, but we want monitoring no less than the Western powers. And we want monitoring that is no less reliable. The question is of course different: What should be monitored? That is the fundamental question today. The United States proposes that we monitor the continuation of the arms race and the continuation of nuclear explosions, while we propose monitoring cardinal reduction in armaments, monitoring the halting of nuclear tests. Our is a fundamentally different approach.

But now, different arguments are being sought. A few days ago I read a statement by a high-ranking representative of the U.S. State Department, who said that the cessation of nuclear tests under current circumstances could allegedly undermine the West's fighting efficiency and undermine West Europeans' faith in U.S. alliance obligations. But, of course, one can weave words any way one likes. What lies hidden behind those words is an entirely defined policy of striving to accumulate and improve nuclear weapons, and to conduct tests to that end.

[Nekrasov] In connection with this, it would be interesting to note the great struggle that has now started in the corridors of power in Washington regarding the observance or nonobservance of the terms of the SALT II treaty.

[Levin] The underlying cause here lies in the fact that the sea trials for Nevada, the eighth Ohio-type nuclear missile submarine, are to begin in May. That is when the United States could overstep the limit set by the SALT II treaty. The formulation itself, however, is simply quite interesting.

[Nekrasov] Yes, you know, the interesting thing is that of the Washington proponents of SALT II, back stage not up front, who do you think they are? The chiefs of staff.

[Levin] The military.

[Nekrasov] The military. The professional military who know the real situation and who understand that the SALT II treaty serves the security interests of the United States. They are experiencing pressure from the politicians who would like, using the example of SALT II and U.S. renunciation of that treaty, to predetermine the fundamental question: Would any new agreements with the Soviet Union on limiting the arms race be possible under the present administration? If one looks at the essence, that is the issue the struggle is centered on.

Should the U.S. side proceed with violating the conditions of this treaty, which they have not satisfied but undertook to observe, it would signal that Washington does not want any agreements.

At the moment they are trying to involve the U.S. allies in that struggle. Nitze has gone to Europe as a White House special envoy, Rowney is setting off for the Far East and Canada. Their mission is to survey the allies' views as they did in connection with our proposal to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. But the question is, what relation, fundamentally, do these countries bear to Soviet-U.S. bilateral negotiations on strategic weapons? They do bear a relation. Some time after the Americans back-tracked on the issue of medium-range missiles, it transpired that during that period a special alliance was formed between the Washington hawks and the right, ultra-right political circles on the Rhine. Now, too, the U.S. right-wingers are trying to involve their friends in other countries in this game in order to frustrate the possibility of further fruitful results in Soviet-U.S. dialogue on limiting and reducing armaments.

[Volskiy] It seems to me that roughly the same kind of tactics by U.S. reactionary circles can be also observed with respect to so-called regional conflicts. They also involve their allies in these conflicts, thereby hampering them in their efforts to assist in resolving these conflicts or, at least, in playing some neutral role. The dangers of this cannot fail to be felt even by those who generally count themselves among the friends of the United States.

[Levin] In connection with this, I would like to mention the FRG's position in respect to our proposal for significant reductions in armaments and armed forces in Europe. You know, it has been a long time since I heard such positive pronouncements in response to our peaceful initiatives...

[Nekrasov, interrupting] And I would add here, on a very wide front, starting with the defense minister, Woerner,...

[Levin] ...quite so,...

[Nekrasov] ...a leading Christian Democrat.

[Levin] ...while Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, in an extensive answer to a journalist's question -- What can you say about the latest proposals from the Soviet Union regarding the reduction of conventional forces in Europe? -- he said: This should be treated with caution. These are perfidious machinations by the Russians. They are trying to drive us out of Europe. That is, here, too, he tries in every possible way to immediately create a blind alley situation. But it seems that the force of life is asserting itself and the power, the power of attraction held by the Soviet peace initiatives is so great that we can already speak of a definite influence on the minds of not only representatives of the public at large but also of government circles in a number of West European countries. Once more we have the basis to say that the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, which in the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans is defined as a policy for strengthening peace and security of the peoples and wide international cooperation, is producing quite tangible results.

[Nekrasov] As Fidel Castro said when speaking at our congress, the situation requires of all of us, that is the socialist countries, nerves of steel, crystal-clear policies, and granite firmness.

[Levin] Good words. Our program time, comrades, has run out. Thank you for your attention. Good-bye.

IZVESTIYA WARNS OF CONSEQUENCES OF LIBYA RAID

PM291419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Sow the Wind and Reap the Whirlwind"]

[Text] The wave of protests against the U.S. armed aggression against Libya is spreading like the outward-spreading ripples created by a stone thrown in water. The Western news media state that the governments of "moderate" Arab countries, normally, as they put it, well-disposed toward the United States, have joined the others in condemning the U.S. actions. Saudi Arabia said that the attack "goes against all international norms." Egypt stressed that it views Washington's action "with anxiety and concern." Arab League Secretary General C. Klibi believes that the U.S. aggression against Libya may make irreversible changes in U.S. relations with the Arab peoples. When you consider that the vast majority of Arab and Muslim countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement, it would be no exaggeration to say that their attitude toward the U.S. military adventure in the southern Mediterranean is expressed in concise form in the resolution by the nonaligned states Coordinating Bureau roundly condemning it as unprovoked aggression.

Many U.S. mass media organs are now saying that Washington miscalculated and did not expect such a loud protest in the "Third World" -- and especially in the Arab countries -- when it was planning and executing its criminal anti-Libyan action. It seems that the Washington strategists' basic mistake was to underestimate the ability of others to think and to analyze. A whole series of experts and specialists in various Arab countries have analyzed the aims of the U.S. military adventure against "Libyan terrorism" and have reached the conclusion that it was a smokescreen, the real purpose being to demonstrate U.S. armed might in the Near East in the context of U.S. and Israeli confrontation with the Arab world.

Many Americans are reaching a similar conclusion, seeing a direct link between the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and fundamental Near East problems which have formed the basis of the bloody conflict in the region for some decades now. "President Reagan," the U.S. paper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, wrote a few days after the attack, "is waging an undeclared war against Libya. Why? By attacking it, the United States has shown itself to be Isreal's active military ally in its war against the Palestinians. The U.S. military action against Libya was therefore an episode in the continuing conflict associated with Isreal's holding on to the Arab territories it has occupied since the 1967 war." Incidentally, as the American press has shown, the Isrealis supplied their senior partners with most of the intelligence data for the anti-Libyan action. This also explains why Washington is trying to turn everything upside down. Instead of joining all interested parties in eradicating and eliminating the cause of the problem, it is exploiting the consequences of the problem for its own selfish purposes. There is no doubt that the fundamental question and primary cause of the crisis in the Near East is the protracted Arab-Israeli conflict. The terrorism practiced by Israel as state policy and the terrorist acts perpetrated by some Arabs from time to time out of desperation are the result of it. But the Reagan administration, instead of contributing to an all-embracing and just Near East settlement, resorts to acts of state terrorism, thereby disrupting this process. Moreover, U.S. Near East specialist (U. Bimen) from Brown University does not rule out the possibility of an "escalation of U.S. actions in the region and their development into a full-scale war."

The U.S. Administration's hostile intentions toward the Arab and Muslim states are evidenced by a multitude of facts, including pronouncements by administration spokesmen. Most interesting of all are the statements by President Reagan himself according to which he does not rule out the possibility of a repetition of the armed aggression against Libya.

As if confirming the authenticity of these words, the U.S. Navy has left two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean indefinitely, in case the order is given for a new strike against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. NATO is constantly carrying out military maneuvers there. Pentagon spokesmen point out that any new strike would be bigger than the one carried out in mid-April, and as a CBS radio and television company correspondent stresses, far less attention would be paid to avoiding civilian casualties.

Just as much anxiety is being caused in the Near East countries by the U.S.-Israeli allies' provocative intrigues in another part of the region -- around Syria. The aforementioned (U. Bimen) recently wrote: "Syria... is the country Washington would most like to attack, but it cannot affort to do so." After the military adventure against Libya, I think that scarcely anyone would be prepared to predict what the United States can and cannot afford to do. But even if one follows (Bimen)'s premise, one should not discount Washington's Israeli henchmen who are always ready to do any dirty work for it. And it is obviously no accident that threats against Syria are issuing almost daily from Tel Aviv and the noise of saber rattling on the borders with it is growing ever louder. In light of this it is inevitably worrying to read in the Libyan paper AL-SHA'B, citing informed sources, that when preparing for the aggression against Libya the U.S. National Security Council decided to give the go-ahead for a "deterrent strike" against Syria.

The adventurist U.S. policy in the region, implemented on the basis of the doctrine of neoglobalism, poses, as we can see, a mortal threat to peace and security and is having a devasting destabilizing effect on the Middle East with essentially unpredictable consequences. One can therefore appreciate the apprehension and nervousness being felt in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya in certain Arab countries which cooperate closely with the United States, and in military spheres in particular. According to a report in the paper AL-AHRAR, deputies from Egyptian opposition parties represented in the National Assembly (parliament) have demanded that the Egyptian Government renounce military cooperation with Washington, in particular the practice of holding joint maneuvers. They noted that the U.S. aggression against Libya had demonstrated once again that U.S. interests contradict the interests of the Arab peoples, including the Egyptians.

Judging by the Arab and Muslim world's essentially unanimous and resolute condemnation of the U.S. armed aggression against Libya, Washington is not likely to get away with its crime, certainly not in the long term. He who sows the wind should be prepared to reap the whirlwind.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S TALKS IN BALI

LD291535 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] American President Ronald Reagan has come to Bali in the framework of his tour of the Asian Pacific region. Vladimir Korolev comments:

If you think that the master of the White House has come to that Indonesian island to admire beautiful women noted for their art of dancing, you are mistaken. Currently the place is the scene of a conference held by foreign ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN, which involves six countries. According to reports, economic problems stand high on the agenda of the conference. Lately they have aggravated, generating concern among the ASEAN members.

Washington is generous with its promises of economic aid. Obviously, Reagan will also promise assistance. But, as life has shown, the United States never gives aid for nothing. The world press said in this connection that in exchange for the promises of aid, Reagan will again seek to gain from the ASEAN countries their consent to take part in the so-called Pacific community. According to Washington's plans, the proposed economic grouping will later turn into another military bloc like NATO in Europe. It's not accidental that's its already determined members, Japan and South Korea, pursue openly militaristic policies. Obviously, the idea is to use the ASEAN countries as beach-heads in the framework of the proposed bloc.

The Soviet Union opposes the plans for knocking together blocs and counter-blocs in Asia and in the Pacific. As its government said on 23 April, new blocs should only lead to greater tensions in the region.

REAGAN TAKING ANOTHER 'U.S. DOCTRINE' TO ASIA

LD290322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1404 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Askold Biryukov writes: By all accounts the U.S. intends to "favor" Asia with yet another U.S. doctrine. The one who intends to do this is none other than President Reagan himself during his forthcoming visit to the Indonesian island of Bali. As the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, in "Reagan's doctrine" for Asia "new measures will be specified for collective security in the countries of the region," with special stress being laid on the "reasons and significance" for the deployment of U.S. bases in the Philippines. The paper also notes that, in accordance with this "doctrine," Japan "will be required to expand its economic aid to the countries of the region."

So, following the fiasco of the "Nixon Doctrine," Washington now intends to go ahead, in coordination with Tokyo, with efforts aimed at creating a structure in the region that would ensure that the U.S. maintains its economic and political interests and subsequently simplify attaching the countries of the region to the United States in the military-strategic sense. This conclusion is supported by all the latest pronouncements by political and military representatives of the administration and visits by Washington's emissaries to the countries of the region. From what has been said, a fairly accurate picture may be drawn of the intentions of the Washington strategists to turn the Asia-Pacific region into the same line of deployment of forward-based nuclear and other weapons as Western Europe and the Atlantic, which adjoins it, have already become. The treaties and agreements the U.S. has already concluded with Japan, South Korea, the Phillipines, Thailand, Australia, and certain other countries could already have helped to fulfill this task. These same tasks are also obviously behind the setting up of the so-called "Pacific community," dreamed up by Washington and Tokyo originally as an exclusive regional grouping, but which could later be transformed into yet another militarist bloc required to serve a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries of Asia and the interests of the U.S and Japanese monopolies, which are striving for the economic enslavement of the developing countries of the region.

Meanwhile, something quite different is expected in those countries that are suffering from unjust trade-economic ties with the United States and Japan. At the session of the permanent committee of ASEAN, which was held in Manila this month, grave dissatisfaction was voiced at a number of protectionist measures adopted by the U.S. Congress and, in the opinion of the ASEAN countries, aimed against the association's export production.

The U.S. is also evidently active in another area, that of imposing their military aid on the countries of the region, drawing these countries into military production and cooperation with military programs, which merely leads to depleting their national resources. We have not even mentioned the Pentagon's importunate efforts to expand in these countries the network of its military bases and strategic dumps, the deployment of mass destruction weapons and the means of delivering them, and the attempts to turn the countries of the region into a bridgehead of the struggle against the socialist countries and the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

It was not by chance that the MANILA TIMES notes that the U.S. attack on Libya compelled the Filipinos to look in a different light at the U.S. bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field; would they not, like their British "sisters," become direct participants in the next aggression that the White House is so close to?

The Indonesian MERDECA poses the question: Will the U.S. President bring good will with him to Bali? Reagan's latest pronouncements, the paper points out, show that the United States approaches world problems on the principle of the "Diktat of U.S. interests." Now, it writes, the most important thing for Indonesia is to be prepared to repel any pressure, whether it be promises in the field of the economy and defense, enticement to renounce its independence and active foreign policy or any forms of interference in its domestic policy.

What the paper says reflects the whole depth of the mistrust of the independent countries in the region of Washington's course, which is destructive to international relations. It may be supposed that these countries will be able to asses on merit Washington's latest "doctrine" for the Asia-Pacific region.

FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE ON U.S. ANTI-LIBYA ACTS

LD290943 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] In an interview for the Soviet news agency TASS, the former chief of a CIA office, John Stockwell, has revealed that the American air raid on Libya had been part of a bigger operation by U.S. special services against that country. Back in 1972, he said, there was a special group set up (?at) the CIA to coordinate operations against the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his government. His anti-American policy was not to the liking of the United States. Since then there have been repeated attempts to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi. John Stockwell noted that in the past the CIA had time and again staged blasts in various countries so that they could then charge this to the forces that the United States sought to discredit. As is known, Washington accused Libya of organizing an explosion in a West Berlin discotheque and used this as a reason for bombing Libyan cities.

U.S. WILLING TO SACRIFICE LATIN REGIMES FOR AIMS

LD282359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev report]

[Excerpts] UPI reports that in Haiti a peaceful demonstration, organized in memory of the victims of the dictatorial regime of Duvalier, was fired upon by police; eight people were killed. Vyacheslav Lavrentyev comments:

Washington intends to use exactly the same maneuver in Paraguay, as well, where the loyal friend of the United States, General Alfredo Stroessner, has been in power for 30 years. Now reports have appeared in the U.S. press that the Paraguayan dictator is preparing to go to West Germany for treatment, and will stay there, possibly, for an indeterminate period. Hints are being given in the White House that this could not have happened without pressure from President Reagan. People have also started talking about the possible withdrawal from the political scene of the Chilean dictator Pinochet. Recently, for the first time in many years, critical notes sounded from the lips of official U.S. representatives, addressed to Pinochet. What is going on? Why has the U.S. Administration suddenly substituted anger for favor regarding its puppets? It is perfectly understood in Washington that the trend in world development now is such that dictators are doomed, come what may. That is why they are trying to acquire for themselves the maximum benefit. Both Chile and Paraguay are associated with systematic violations of human rights, terror and repression in the international community; Washington, without thinking for long, puts these countries into the same category as Nicaragua and Angola, in order to have an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of those sovereign states. Both the Nicaraguan contras and the terrorists of the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] faction are presented by Reagan as fighters for the ideals of democracy, to which Washington lends all kinds of support. And the fact that the majority of Nicaraguans and Angolans stand firmly on the side of their revolutionary governments, and that human rights are observed in those countries -- the U.S. Administration assiduously keeps silent about these facts. The events taking place in Haiti, Paraguay, and Chile show that Washington, in certain circumstances, is ready to sacrifice regimes that are in principle useful to it. But this is not done for the sake of the restoration of democracy in those countries, rather for the sake of implementing those same imperial interests, for the sake of justifying the Reagan policy of neoglobalism.

U.S. AIRBORNE DIVISION TO REHEARSE ANTI-NICARAGUA MOVES

LD272110 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The United States 82d Airborne Division is moving its units to Honduras for maneuvers to rehearse offensive operations against Nicaragua. The 82d Division took part in the United States invasion of the Dominican Republic in April 1965 and 18 years later in October 1983 it took part in the occupation of Grenada. In the last few days a number of representatives of the Reagan administration have come up with more threats against Nicaragua.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TAKES UP POST

HK290910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union's new ambassador, Oleg Troyanovsky, considered one of the Kremlin's top diplomats, arrived here Tuesday to take up his post, East European sources said.

The posting [of] a diplomat of his stature here reflects the importance the Soviet Union accords to its links with China, Western diplomats here said. Relations between the two, which had a major falling out in the early 1960's, have improved since negotiations on normalization began in 1982.

Mr Troyanovsky, 67, who arrived on a flight by China's national airline CAAC from Moscow, replaces Ilya Shcherbakov, 73, who is retiring after holding the post since 1978.

A diplomat since 1944, the new ambassador represented his country at the United Nations from 1976 to last March. He was ambassador to Tokyo from 1967 to 1976 and is an Asian specialist.

The son of the first Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr Troyanovsky also was an interpreter for late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. He made several visits to China in the 1950's.

CONSULTATIONS ON AMUR WATER UTILIZATION HELD

PM281014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Chinese Consultations"]

[Text] Consultations took place in Khabarovsk from 21 through 24 April between delegations of experts of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the PRC Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power Industry on questions of the comprehensive utilization of the Amur River's water resources. The consultations were held in a constructive, friendly atmosphere.

MOSCOW REPORTS OPENING OF CHINESE CULTURE EXHIBITION

LD292342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] An exhibition which opened at the Museum of Oriental Culture in Moscow today for the first time acquaints Soviet visitors with the national written and literary traditions of the Chinese people. About 600 exhibits are included in the present display. Editions of the last decade form the basis of the exhibition, which is called Modern Chinese Woodcuts and Art Books.

TASS CITES PRC CHIEF OF STAFF ON EVE OF U.S. VISIT

LD281746 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing Apr 28 TASS -- On the eve of the visit to the United States, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi has said in an interview to the Beijing newspaper "CHINA DAILY": "During the visit I will exchange opinions with the American (?armed forces command) on questions of mutual interest, visit military bases and some other military structures".

Yang Dezhi stressed that the relations between the armies of the two countries "meet the interests of the USA and the People's Republic of China", that there are broad prospects for the development of friendly exchanges between the armies of the two states, and that the visit is a manifestation of the "striving for new friendship".

PAPER NOTES XINHUA REPORT ON USSR ECONOMIC REFORM

PM150829 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 p 3

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO Article"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr -- An article by a XINHUA political observer carried by RENMIN RIBAO reports on the restructuring of the economic machinery and the management system in the Soviet Union.

It notes the topicality of the changes begun in the USSR, whose essence is a break with the former extensive methods of economic management which had a negative effect on production efficiency and the pace of scientific and technical progress and economic growth. It also emphasizes the decisive nature of the course set in the direction of improving the economic machinery and the management system as a whole.

In this connection, the author cites the words of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the party Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress: "It is obvious that economic management needs constant improvement. But the present situation is such that it is impossible to limit ourselves to partial improvements — what is needed is a radical reform."

The article singles out such avenues of the restructuring of the economic machinery in the USSR as the enhancement of the activeness of centralized leadership in the attainment of the fundamental goals of economic strategy, the expansion of enterprises' independence and the introduction of real financial autonomy, the transition to economic methods of leadership at all levels of the national economy and the consequent improvement of the system of price formation, finance, and credits, ensuring the best possible combination of sectoral and territorial management of the economy, the comprehensive democratization of management, and so on.

The XINHUA political observer, quoting from the Soviet leader's statement at the congress concerning the need to abandon prevailing stereotypes in thinking and practice, describes the basic aspects of the economic experiment conducted in USSR industry, the innovations in the management of the country's agro-industrial complex, and the new forms and methods for organizing and providing incentives for agricultural workers' labor.

"It will take time and energetic efforts to restructure the economic machinery under our country's conditions with its vast and complex economy. Difficulties may arise, and we have no guarantee against miscalculations, but the main point now is to move in the chosen direction purposefully, step by step...." The RENMIN RIBAO article ends with this quotation from M.S. Gorbachev's report.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES USSR ON NATIONAL DAY

LD292350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Address by Japanese ambassador to the USSR, Yasue Katori, on the occasion of Japan's national day; from the "Vremya" newscast; Katori remarks in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Respected viewers, I am very glad that I can today, in my capacity as ambassador of Japan to the USSR, greet the whole of the Soviet people. This is a jubilee year: It is 30 years since the restoration of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1956. A beginning to that momentous year was made by an event, so important for Japanese-Soviet relations, an official visit to Japan by the USSR minister of foreign affairs which took place after a 10-year interval. In the course of that visit the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries discussed issues of Japanese-Soviet relations and international problems of mutual interest, and thereby restored a political dialogue between both countries. Talks were also conducted concerning the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty, and an accord was reached on their continuation. We believe that both countries should together set about fulfilling the main task, to conclude a peace treaty, having settled the issues which, at the time of the normalization of diplomatic relations between our countries, it had been envisaged to solve at subsequent talks.

The political dialogue between Japan and the USSR, having received such a stimulus, will be continued. This year a visit to the USSR by the minister of foreign affairs of our country, Mr Abe, is envisaged; the leaders of our two countries have been invited to visit one another; and I wish from the bottom of my heart that, by our mutual efforts, this dialogue might receive a stable development, and might bring concrete results. Our relations have developed, and are developing, progressively in many areas -- economic, trade, scientific, cultural, and others. In March this year intergovernmental consultations of the two countries were held on trade and economic issues. Apart from this it is planned to activate cultural links between both countries. To establish a deeper mutual understanding between the public of both countries in the most varied areas -- such a path may at first sight appear to be roundabout, but precisely such a road, in our opinion, will be the shortest road for the development of Japanese-Soviet relations on a long-term and stable basis.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people, I would like to wish all of you health, great happiness, and prosperity. Thank you for your attention.

JAPAN'S EXPANDED 'RIMPAC' PARTICIPATION CRITICIZED

OW260851 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, five Japanese missile destroyers left Sasebo port on 21 April to participate in "Rimpac-86," a large-scale military exercise called in full, the Pacific Rim Joint Exercise. In connection with reports of various news agencies, Radio Moscow commentator Nikolayev has the following:

"Rimpac," or the Pacific Rim Joint Exercise, has been held every 2 years since 1970 in the waters of the central Pacific near the Hawaiian Islands by the U.S. Navy and the navies of its allies. Japan joined the "Rimpac" military exercise for the first time in 1980. At that time, Japan dispatched 2 escort ships, 8 antisubmarine patrol aircraft, and 700 Self-Defense Forces [SDF] members to areas near the Hawaiian Islands.

What should be pointed out here is that at that time, democratic public opinion and the opposition parties in Japan immediately took the SDF's "Rimpac" participation as an outrageous violation of the peace-oriented Constitution that prohibits deployment of forces overseas.

Nevertheless, turning deaf ears to the opposition voiced by public opinion organs, the Japanese ruling clique has continued to expand Japan's participation in "Rimpac" year after year. This year, Japan will deploy a fleet of eight vessels carrying antisubmarine helicopters and P3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft to join in the "Rimpac" exercises scheduled to start in May. Moreover, Japanese submarines will join "Rimpac" for the first time this year.

The United States did not invite New Zealand to join "Rimpac-86," as New Zealand refuses to allow port calls by American vessels carrying nuclear weapons. In New Zealand's place, the British naval vessels will participate in the joint exercise for the first time. What is noteworthy is that Britain was precisely where the American fighter-bombers that recently raided Libya's peaceful cities were located and it was none other than Britain that had completely cooperated in every U.S. aggressive attempt in various areas, including the Pacific region.

The coming "Rimpac-86" is a sort of continuation of "Team Spirit," the provocative military exercise conducted in areas near the Soviet borders. In this connection, it is certainly not groundless for Japanese papers to point out that "Rimpac" has become more and more aggressive in nature year after year. For example, it was pointed out in ASAHI SHIMSUN that there was sufficient reason to believe that the exercise for seizing the Hawaiian Islands included in "Rimpac" was planned as a sham operation for attacking Soviet bases on the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuril Islands.

ASAHI SHIMBUN also writes that Britain's participation and Japan's expanded participation in "Rimpac" signifies another step forward along the dangerous road of turning the Japan-U.S. alliance into a military alliance for both offensive and defensive operations similar to NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In direct opposition to those countries that attempt to intensify tension in the Pacific region and always flex their muscles, the USSR has persistently maintained that efforts should be made to seek constructive solutions to the issue of security in the region. For example, it is stated in a 23 April Soviet Government statement that the implementation of confidence-building measures and a reduction in the activity of navies in the Pacific Ocean would play a major stabilizing role in the region.

The strengthening of confidence in the Pacific region and the promotion of mutual understanding among the peoples of this region should not be based on an attempt to put various countries at odds with each other nor to divide them into groups, but based on cooperation on the basis of peace, equality, and mutual benefits. This will meet the wishes of all the people in this region, including the Japanese people.

FURTHER COMMENTARY MARKS AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

Gains on Revolution 'Irreversible'

LD260709 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Askold Biryukov writes:

On 27 April it will be 8 years since the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, which laid the foundations for a fundamental reconstruction of the life of the Afghan people and for the construction of a new society in this ancient country based on the principles of social justice and the equality of all citizens, ethnic groups, nationalities, and tribes of the Republic.

For all of these 8 years, the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have been building a new life in the country, literally with a hoe in one hand and a rifle in the other. From the very first days of victory, it encountered the frenzied opposition and the direct aggression of the forces of imperialism and reaction, headed by the United States of America, and of the deposed exploiting classes, which formed the backbone of the counterrevolution that had settled abroad.

Despite the fact that the struggle to defend the revolutionary attainments forces the Republic to divert significant forces and resources from the carrying out of peaceful creative tasks, the cardinal changes in the political, economic, and social spheres that were mapped out by the DRA leadership are being unswervingly realized in the country. Broader and broader strata of the people are being drawn into the execution of tasks of a nationwide character, including the representatives of the tribes, the clergy, the intelligentsia, and business circles. The social basis of the revolution is being extended. Numerous facts of life in present-day Afghanistan attest that the attainments of the revolution, which serve as the basis for the development of the country on the path of progress and social justice, are irreversible. It is precisely this circumstance that arouses fits of bestial fury among the enemies of the DRA.

Particular malice is displayed toward democratic Afghanistan in official Washington. A day does not go by without them staging some sort of anti-Afghan show there, or without them coming forward with some kind of anti-Afghan act. The U.S. Administration now no longer restricts itself to the framework of "secret operations" by the CIA against Afghanistan. Armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan, with whom, by the way, the United States of America maintains diplomatic relations, are conducted openly today, showing full contempt for the UN Charter and the elementary standards of international law.

This unending interference from outside by Washington and its allies is the sole reason that the Afghan-Pakistan talks on a political settlement have not yet led to results, despite the responsibility, flexibility, and good will being demonstrated by the Afghan leadership.

The Soviet Union shows immutable solidarity with the Afghan people, who are conducting a courageous and self-sacrificing struggle against interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction. It invariably supports the DRA in its aspiration to achieve a political settlement that would effectively stop and guarantee nonrenewal of the armed interference in its internal affairs. In the struggle for peace, justice and social progress, all democratic forces of the planet are at one with the DRA.

USSR Links With DRA Viewed

LD271240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 27 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Today the Afghan people are celebrating the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. Eight years is not a long time for a country. All the same, its present leadership has something to talk about. Socioeconomic reorganization is being consistently carried out, the national economy and culture are developing, and the process of democratizing political and public life is continuing. The achievements could be even greater if it were not for the wiles of the enemies of the revolution. Marking the date, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA agency notes that as a result of subversive acts by dushmans, almost 2,000 schools, dozens of hospitals, and almost 1,000 peasant cooperatives have been destroyed in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, over the same period, more than 1 million people have completed courses to eliminate illiteracy, the number of hospital beds in the country has almost doubled, and the number of doctors has grown by almost 50 percent.

A most important factor in the rise of the Afghan national economy is cooperation with the USSR. Our people, said Babrak Karmal, addressing the delegates of the 27th CPSU Congress, will never forget the great, incomparable aid of the USSR. Only the homeland of Lenin is capable of establishing such relations with a developing country. A few days ago in Moscow, a treaty between the governments of the two countries was signed on the main directions for economic and trade cooperation as well as a protocol concerning cooperation questions for the 5-year period. Examining the results of the visit to the USSR by Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the country, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium for their fraternal international aid. On the occasion of the national holiday the leaders of the USSR and Afghanistan exchanged telegrams of greeting.

DRA Politburo Member Interviewed

LD271644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0918 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (TASS) -- The years that have elapsed since the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan have been a period of a broadening and consolidation of people's power, especially at its new stage, Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has stated. Every effort has been made by the party to rectify the errors that were once allowed to occur. The Afghan people have correctly understood this striving and support the domestic and foreign policy course of the Afghan leadership, she told Yuriy Tyssovskiy, a TASS correspondent, in an interview. The last few years, when many positive decisions have been adopted in the interests of the toiling sections of the DRA's population, must be regarded as particularly fruitful. The unity of the party around its Central Committee, with Babrak Karmal at its head, is getting stronger. The security of the Army has grown immeasurably despite the ferocious resistance of the revolution's enemies who are striving by every means to wreck these processes. In recent years the working masses of the Afghan people have rallied together around the party and there has been the creation and strengthening of the public organizations of trade unions, young people, women, and other groups of the populations, which have now been brought together in the Fatherland Front and are taking an active part in the construction of a new life under the PDPA's leadership. Much has been accomplished in the sphere of the nationalities policy within the framework of which Pushtus, Tajiks, Turkmens, Baluchis, and Pashais have received complete equality of rights, Anahita Ratebzad said.

Recently tribal jirgas have been held throughout the whole of Afghanistan and they have revealed the true scale of the people's cohesion around the central authorities. The jirgas expressed support for the PDPA's action program and representatives of the tribes advocated a strengthening of friendship with the great Soviet people. Of exceptional importance is the High Jirga of Border Tribes, which was held recently and which adopted a decision to prohibit the dushman bands being sent into the DRA from Pakistan from passing through the territory controlled by the Pashtun tribes. These decisions were not to the liking of the imperialist powers and this has led to the well-known events in the Khyber Pass area.

At present democratic elections are being held to choose local authority bodies. Representatives of the people including peasants, the workers, and the intelligentsia; women from all sections of the working people and all ethnic groups are being elected to these bodies.

On the war front the Afghan People's Army is inflicting more and more crushing blows on the dushman rabble. Many of the counterrevolutionaries are feeling disenchantment with the "ideals" of the Muslim extremists and are going over to the side of people's power, which is doing everything possible to involve them in useful activities for the good of the revolution.

The Reagan administration is striving by every means to step up the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan and to eliminate the achievements of people's power. It is feeding its agents among the dushman bands with handouts of millions of dollars and is providing them with the latest weaponry. However, it is evident to everyone that these attempts are doomed to failure. The DRA is striving to live in peace with its neighbors including Pakistan and Iran. As for our relations of friendship with the Soviet Union, Anahita Ratebzad said, this friendship will remain forever in the hearts of the Afghans.

PRAVDA Analyzes DRA Economy

PM291542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Special Correspondent V. Okulov article: "The Country's Businesslike Rhythm: 8 Years of the April Revolution in Afghanistan"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, Apr -- Spring began a month ago in Afghanistan. The new year that it began according to the Muslim calendar -- the year 1365 -- also marked the beginning of the 5-year plan -- the country's first since the April Revolution. The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the DRA for 1986-1991 have been published in the press and submitted for discussion. This document has been discussed openly and by all the people.

The Basic Guidelines, approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council after nationwide discussion, summed up the results of the country's work in past years. Despite the complex situation caused by the undeclared war, tangible improvements have been achieved in the economy. The volume of national income exceeded the prerevolutionary level. Agricultural and forestry output increased in comparison with prerevolutionary production. Some 335,000 landless or small landowning families received allotments during the land and water reform.

Throughout these years Afghanistan's economy has been subjected to fierce attacks by the counterrevolution: Damage amounting to around $1 billion has been caused by the subversive actions of bandit formations, whose main stronghold is on Pakistani territory.

Dissatisfaction with what has been done and sharp criticism of the shortcomings hindering the revolutionary process in Afghanistan were expressed in the decisions of the Republic's Revolutionary Council adopted last fall and in the theses on the need to broaden the revolution's social base. A difficult campaign has been launched to implement them. New people -- nonparty people, representing various sections of Afghan society such as the clergy, merchants, and private businessmen -- have appeared at all levels of state leadership. Increased attention has been paid to the peasantry -- the main reserve for extending the social base of people's power.

GNP must be considerably increased by relying on internal resources and the all-around and selfless assistance of friendly states, primarily the Soviet Union. The land and water reform will be largely completed. This will lead to the formation of the new social structure of the countryside where the main figure will be the middle peasant.

The undeclared war launched against the DRA by the forces of international imperialism and reaction headed by Washington cannot halt the revolution's creative progress. In the period preceding the 8th anniversary of the victorious April Revolution reports have been coming in from enterprises in Kabul and the provinces which a few years ago would have appeared fantastic. The workers of the ("Milli Bas") transport company have been celebrating the jubilee of the revolution by taking part in voluntary work -- the above-plan repair of machine tools. Thousands of citizens have taken part in planting greenery and cleaning the streets of Kabul. Workers of the Pol-e Charkhi textile factory have resolved to do 18 hours unpaid overtime by 27 April.

Labor competition is a factor of considerable importance for achieving the goals of the 5-Year plan.

"This year," S. (Purdeli), chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, said, "competition is taking place under the slogan 'All for victory over counterrevolution.' It is oriented toward strengthening labor discipline, saving raw materials and semimanufactures, and utilizing production reserves."

Another aspect of the trade unions' activity is that of helping to improve working and living conditions and defending workers' interests, particularly at enterprises in the private sector. A private employer, S. Purdeli concluded, sometimes endeavors to bribe a trade union activist whom he needs.

Different problems beset another interlocutor of mine -- M. Lyutfi, a young-looking, energetic, and respectable enginner and owner of the Kabul Metal Factory: He cooperates and gets on well with his trade union. His only complaint is that they hold meetings in working time. And this must not affect production.

"I see good prospects for the development of industry on the basis of the idea of broadening the revolution's social base," M. Lyutfi considers. "Only it must be carried out more vigorously. I know many people who are prepared to invest their money in developing the national economy. The bureaucratic obstacles in the way of investing capital must be removed more resolutely." "This is a familiar problem," S. Mangal, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, told me. "We are now greatly simplifying the procedure for issuing permits for the construction of private sector enterprises." The chairman of the state planning committee emphasized the role which technical and economic cooperation with the USSR plays in implementing the Republic's labor plans. Important new projects will be created in many sectors of the national economy with the USSR's assistance. Afghanistan is also being helped by other socialist countries, as well as India and certain UN organizations.

...The Afghan people are living to a businesslike rhythm. They are fully determined to overcome the difficulties created by the legacy of the past and by the intrigues of enemies and to implement the plans outlined by people's power.

ARKHIPOV HEADS DELEGATION TO SOVIET-INDIAN COMMISSION

Discusses Issues With Gandhi

LD300911 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0844 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Delhi, 30 Apr (TASS) -- Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, today received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who headed the Soviet delegation at the 10th session of the Indian-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and technical Cooperation, which was held here.

During a conversation, the head of the Indian Government highly evaluated the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at arms limitation and disarmament, the removal of the threat of nuclear war, and the prevention of the militarization of space. He pointed to the great significance of mutually advantageous ties between the two countries in different areas and expressed satisfaction with the results of the work of the anniversary session of the intergovernmental commission.

Ivan Arkhipov was also received by Zail Singh, president of India. In a conversation that took place in a friendly atmosphere, Z. Singh accorded high estimation to the multifaceted and firm relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, which are developing successfully in all areas.

Addresses Commission

LD281646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1133 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Delhi, 28 Apr (TASS) -- Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat has called Indian-Soviet friendship an important factor for peace in Asia and throughout the world. Addressing the 10th anniversary session of the intergovermental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation which opened here today, he highly appraised the multifaceted and mutally advantageous relations with the Soviet Union. Indian-Soviet friendship has stood the test of time, said the minister. He noted that cooperation with the Soviet Union is of huge significance for India in conditions of persistently unequal economic relations between the leading capitalist countries and the developing countries.

Our country firmly advocates nuclear disarmament, noted B.R. Bhagat. The Indian Government welcomed the comprehensive program for a staged nuclear disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union with the aim of totally eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the present century, as well as the non-admissibility of the militarization of space.

In his speech the co-chairman of the commission, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stated that Soviet people are greatly satisfied with the high level and the multilateral nature of Soviet-Indian relations based on the sound foundation of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India. This is an example of relations of a new type between states with differing social systems, based on principles of full equality, mutual respect, sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Signs Cooperation Protocol

LD292016 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The 10th meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation closed in New Delhi today. The commission reviewed the results of the development of diverse mutually beneficial contacts between the two countries in the recent period and formulated tasks for the immediate future. The protocol on the work of the commission was signed by its co-chairmen, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Bali Ram Bhagat, India's minister of external relations. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Bali Ram Bhagat said that the jubilee meeting had passed in the spirit of friendship, sincerity and cordiality that was characteristic of relations between the two countries. He expressed the confidence that Indian-Soviet cooperation would continue to braoden and grow stronger over the years to come.

PAKISTAN, U.S. DISCUSSING NEW ARMS AGREEMENT

LD291538 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 29 TASS -- A Pakistani military delegation has visited the United States to discuss the supply of newest U.S. armaments to Islamabad as part of a new military-economic agreement between the two countries, which is worth more than four billion dollars.

UNI news agency reported that the agreement provides for supplying Pakistan in 1986-93 with up to 18 F-16 fighter-bombers in addition to 40 such nuclear-capable planes already in service with the Pakistani Air Force.

U.S. readiness to facilitate the militarization of Pakistan indicated, in the opinion of local commentators, that the Ziaul Haq regime has become increasingly useful as a vehicle for projecting U.S. interests in Southwest Asia.

In return for large deliveries of arms and dollar hand-outs Pakistan has allowed the United States to turn its territory into a staging area for escalating an undeclared war against Afghanistan and granted the Pentagon access to military bases in Baluchistan and in other parts of the country, CNS news agency said.

A grave threat to security in the region is posed also by Islamabad's persistent attempts to persuade Washington to supply it with newest electronic equipment for spying on neighbouring countries as well as nuclear technology needed by Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons of its own.

AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS' DESTROY QANDAHAR MOSQUE

LD291729 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 29 TASS -- Afghan terrorists trained by the U.S. CIA exploded Kherka Mubarak mosque in Qandahar, Afghanistan's ancient capital. The mosque was laid down in the 18th century by the founder of the Afghan state Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Commenting on the event, member of the board of the Central Council of the National Patriotic Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, prominent Islamic figure Maulani Mohammad Salem Aleni told a correspondent of the NOVOSTI press agency: "The new crime of Afghan counterrevolution caused an outbreak of indignation of the entire Afghan people. The encroachment on our sacred place, which is treasured by all followers of Prophet Muhammad must show to the whole Islamic world the essence of so-called "Mujaheddins" -- mercenaries of the United States CIA.

This is the 255th mosque blown up by counterrevolutionaries who are described in Washington as "defenders of Islam". They killed more than 250 mollahs and other Islamic dignitaries, burnt down several libraries where books sacred to all Moslems, including several hundred volumes of the Koran were consumed by the flames. Last autumn, the British "Javelin" missile fired by counterrevolutionaries destroyed the cupola of the mosque in Herat. Among the people who were praying in the mosque 14 were killed and more than 70 wounded.

Mohammad Salem Aleni pointed to the efforts of the DRA Government to protect the monuments of Islamic culture, to defend Islam, the government's care for the needs of Moslems. Hundreds of millions of Afghani is allocated every year for the repair and restoration of mosques, their heating, aid to Moslems making the pilgrimage to Mecca. Here is just one example. The Idga mosque in Kabul is one fo the most treasured mosques in Afghanistan. It is in that mosque that Emir Amanulla Khan spoke after a prayer in 1919 to proclaim Afghanistan's independence from British colonialists. In the years of the rule of the Nadir dynasty, the Idga mosque was in disuse. Grain was kept in it. The DRA Government spent over two million dollars to restore the mosque. And now, on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the April Revolution, the symbol of Afghan independence, Idga mosque is functioning again.

USSR-DRA JOINT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS REPORTED

LD261317 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 26 TASS -- Big contracts in power industry between the ministry of energy and public works of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the all-union foreign trade association Technopromexport have been signed here today.

The Afghan side is to be supplied with equipment and materials for building the "Mazari-Sharif -- Jarkuduk", "USSR-Kunduz" and "Holm-Puli-Humri" electric transmission lines. A contract was signed for a feasibility study for building the Sarobi-2 cascade of hydroelectric power stations and for drawing up a project of an electric transmission line crossing over the Panj River.

Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in energetics is broadening with every passing year. The construction of the "USSR-Kunduz" and "USSR state frontier--Mazari-Sharif--Holm" electric transmission lines is to be completed this year. The commissioning of these electric transmission lines will establish mighty centres for the development of industry and agriculture of northern Afghanistan and ensure Kunduz, Shirhan, Mazari-Sharif and other towns with electricity. The construction of the Sarobi-2 cascade of hydroelectric power stations will make it possible to do away with the shortage of electric energy in the area of Kabul.

Afghanistan's biggest hydro-electric power station "Naglu", which increased electricity generation in Afghanistan by 40 per cent, and the "Puli-Hubri-2" hydro-electric power station, the main source of electric energy in the Balkh Province, were built in the previous years with the USSR's assistance.

TASS REPORTS REAGAN'S ARRIVAL IN INDONESIA

LD291710 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 29 TASS -- President of the United States Ronald Reagan today arrived in the Bali island, Indonesia. He stopped over at that resort on the way to the summit conference of the seven major capitalist countries in Tokyo. During a four-day stay on Bali Ronald Reagan will hold talks with Indonesia's President Suharto and with ASEAN foreign ministers.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH AQUINO, DISCUSSES U.S. BASES

HK291417 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] A high-ranking Soviet official informed President Aquino yesterday that there are many areas that the Philippines and the Soviet Union could explore to their mutual advantage. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, during a call on the president, pointed to joint economic enterprises, such as those in Singapore, and landing rights for Soviet commercial planes which, he said, would "bring in a lot of money." Kapitsa said there are many problems in the world, especially in the Southeast Asian region, that need to be discussed by President Aquino with her "counterpart" in Russia. Stressing that these discussions must be carried out on the highest levels, the Soviet official hoped that Mrs Aquino would accept the invitation of the Soviet Union to visit the country. He promised that "Leningrad would be more beautiful than Paris."

President Aquino said that to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Philippine-Soviet diplomatic relations, she would appoint an ambassador to Moscow after consulting with her foreign minister who is now in Bali, Indonesia. The Philippines has had no chief of mission in the Soviet capital since Ambassador Luis Moreno Salcedo was transferred to the United Nations in New York about five years ago. Only a charge d'affaires, Romeo Fernandez, has been administering the Philippine Embassy in Moscow.

Kapitsa also took occasion to accused [as published] the United States of forming a new military alliance in the Pacific region that the USSR feared would eventually expand into a North Atlantic Treaty Organization-type group. He pointed out that the U.S. and Japan have indicated the creation of the new alliance that would first be called Pacific Economic Community. But eventually, he said, the organization would become an "Asian NATO" comprising the U.S., Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the underdeveloped Southeast Asian nations. "The Soviet Union has called attention to this plan and has asked why, instead of such dubious alliances, more trade and technological relationships were not established," Kapitsa told Mrs Aquino. He stressed that instead of a military alliance envisioned by the U.S., a Pacific Conference should be called to discuss a non-nuclear zone in the area, the reduction of naval presence, and broader economic relations. "Energetic measures must be taken to reduce, to halt the slide into nuclear war," Kapitsa said. "The situation in the Pacific is especially disturbing. This lake that should be what it is called, peaceful, is instead an arena fraught with the possibility of war." Noting that the ocean is "dotted with military bases and patrolled by warships," the minister called for a ban on nuclear weapons, the reduction of conventional armies and naval presence. He said his mission here is "to begin to build a bridge between Moscow and Manila, and for that task to succeed with the necessary speed it is important that the bridge be constructed from both sides of the river." Kapitsa declared that the Soviet Union respects the independence of nations and believes in non-interference in their affairs. It also respects the choices of the people, and "the Filipino people could not have made a more excellent choice than Corazon Aquino."

PRESS COVERAGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT TO GDR

Gorbachev-Honecker Meeting

PM231503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1, 3

["CPSU Delegation's Meeting With SED Leaders" -- PRAVADA headline]

[Text] A meeting took place in Berlin on 22 April between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED CentralCommittee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other leading figures in the SED. Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo took part in the meeting.

Mikhail Gorbachev warmly congratulated the German comrades elected to the leadership of the Central Committee and emphasized that the forum of the GDR communists, which has ended, is an important milestone on the path to the construction of a developed socialist society in the republic, a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world and to the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, and between the GDR and the USSR, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

Erich Honecker thanked the delegation of the CPSU, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, for their participation in the 11th SED Congress and stressed that this visit to the GDR represents a new high point in the shaping of the indestructible fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples.

An exchange of views on the most important tasks in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress took place. It was noted with satisfaction that the congresses have demonstrated the full agreement in the SED and CPSU views and positions on fundamental questions of socialist and communist construction and on foreign policy, and the firmness of the fraternal alliance between the two parties, between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union.

Both sides noted that the SED and the CPSU are solving the tasks of social development on the path to a comprehensive intensification of production and an acceleration of scientific-technological progress, in the perfecting of socialist democracy and the education of the working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The participants in the meeting, noting the positive development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, stressed that it is necessary to expand and perfect cooperation and production specialization, especially in heavy engineering, the development of direct relations between enterprises in industry and agriculture, and between research institutions, and the organization of joint associations and firms from both states, or with the participation of third countries.

The high level of relations between the SED and the CPSU and their Central Committees was praised. These relations rest on long-standing, profound, internationalist traditions; are developing on the basis of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin; and are characterized by full mutual trust.

In the exchange of views on topical international issues, the two sides made a common assessment of the tense situation in the world.

Serious concern was expressed at the fact that the U.S. Administration and their closest NATO allies are stubbornly continuing their line of further aggravating the arms race, extending it into space, and destroying the existing military-strategic balance.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries counter this course, which is full of dangers for mankind, with the policy of the consolidation of peace and the recognition of the right of every people to independent development under conditions of security and noninterference. In this connection, the importance of the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states on questions of disarmament, the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the new proposals for the reduction of military confrontation in Europe presented in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress, was emphasized.

The participants in the meeting are most deeply convinced that the situation on the European Continent could be changed considerably for the better if a major state such as the FRG were to really tread the path of detente and the establishment of good-neighborly relations. Unfortunately, the policy of the present FRG Government is running in the opposite direction, a fact that is attested to by its support for the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, the transformation of West German territory into a launchpad for Pershings and cruise missiles, and the encouragement of dangerous revanchist forces.

At the end of the talk, Mikhail Gorbachev, on behalf of the CPSU delegation and the Soviet Communists, wished the members of the SED and the whole people of the GDR successful fulfillment of the great tasks which the 11th congress has set.

The meeting took place in the spirit of complete unity, cordiality and friendship.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0952 GMT on 22 April includes the following list of Soviet participants in the Gorbachev-Honecker meeting:

For the CPSU, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to the GDR; and Viktor Sharapov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and advisor to the general secretary, were also present.]

Tour of Machine-Building Plant

PM250838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, V. Kabanov, and M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch: "New Goals Lie Ahead; the 11th SED Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] The top forum of the GDR Communists ended in Berlin today. For 5 days delegates discussed the results of the great and intensive work that was carried out in the past 5 years, they set new targets for the republic's progress along the path of building a developed socialist society, and they examined the problems of strengthening peace. The congress again demonstrated the unity of the party's ranks and the cohesion of the GDR working people who are rallied around their Marxist-Leninist vanguard. The congress was held under the banner of the indestructible combat alliance and fraternal friendship between the SED and the party of Lenin, between the German socialist state and the Land of Great October.

Today the CPSU delegation was cordially received by the collective of the Berlin "7 October" Machine-Building Combine.

Recently, the leading enterprise of this combine was presented with the honorary banner of the SED Central Committee for excellent results achieved in the precongress socialist competition under the motto "Honor in Labor!" A wide range of modern metal-cutting tools for the machine-building and bearing industry are manufactured here. For many years now orders from Soviet industry have accounted for a considerable proportion of the leading enterprise's production program. Its collective maintains close links with Moscow's machine builders at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze plant.

"With great interest we read in the newspapers M.S. Gorbachev's speech, which he delivered in Tolyatti," H. Neblung, the SED Central Committee party organizer at the combine and secretary of the SED organization at the combine's leading enterprise told us. "We recall the Soviet leader's words when he called on the VAZ plant collective to set the tone in car design worldwide. After all, it is possible! We in turn, will begin to supply Soviet car builders with high precision automated flowlines as of next year. We want to develop and improve cooperation with Soviet machine builders with the aim of surpassing the highest achievements in the world.

Talking to workers, engineers, and technicians at the enterprise, to young production workers and veterans, we felt that a special, festive mood reigned in the collective.

...A group of machine-building workers met M.S. Gorbachev and members of the CPSU delegation at the plant gates. They warmly welcomed the guests.

Kh. Vartsekha delegate to the 11th SED Congress and the combine's director, briefed them on the collective's efforts in implementing the task of production intensification and tackling the problem of enhancing the quality of the high-performance automated machine tools manufactured here on the basis of new technology, robotics, and micro-electronics. He also spoke about the reconstruction and modernization of equipment that is under way in the shops.

In the small-scale mechanization shop the guests were welcomed by students of the enterprise's vocational technical school who spoke Russian. They presented the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with a file containing their first labor report and a souvenir which they had made. M.S. Gorbachev was intrigued by foreman V. Traut's workstation. Microcomputers with visual display units help the foreman efficiently control his section, make decisions, and influence the whole work process.

Much work is in store for the plant in the new 5-year plan period whose directives were approved by the congress yesterday. Machine tool production is to increase by almost 50 percent. This is to be achieved without additional manpower or material resources. For this reason paramount attention is being paid to savings measures at the plant. At No 2 shop the CPSU's envoys were shown a new gear-grinding tool for machining cylindrical cogs. It is also controlled by a computer. D. Ritzel, the leader of a group of design workers described how, with the help of microelectronics, the tool helps save materials. In the same section is the designer's work station, which is linked to a computer-design system. Other machine tools, systems, and automated lines equipped with modern computers were demonstrated.

Within the plant and its shops friendly conversations between M.S. Gorbachev and members of the labor collective were held. Reinhard Matern, a grinder, spoke with pride about the sophisticated machine tools that he helps produce. They are exported to the Soviet Union. Incidentally, at the time of the SED congress, the combine had already fulfilled 30 percent of its annual plan for deliveries of flexible automated systems to the USSR. Talking to young people, the head of the CPSU delegation noted in particular that it is necessary to treasure and develop the friendship and cooperation between our countries which took much effort and hard work to establish.

D. Wagner, a team leader, asked M.S. Gorbachev to autograph his team's book. He spoke about his visit to machine builders at the S. Ordzhonikidze plant in Moscow and about close cooperation with them. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed heartfelt wishes of further success to the team.

In one of the shops a friendship meeting was held. On behalf of the collective, Kh. Neblung, SED Central Committee party organizer greeted the guests. He gave the floor to M.S. Gorbachev. His speech was listened to with great interest and attention and was frequently interrupted with stormy applause. The head of the CPSU delegation presented the collective with a commemorative gift -- a sculpture depicting the revolutionary impulse of the first communist subbotnik. On behalf of the labor collective and to the sound of stormy applause, M.S. Gorbachev was presented with a Red Banner with the portrait of Ernst Thaelmann. The International was played.

A plenum of the SED Central Committee has been held. Erich Honecker was elected general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The 11th SED Congress was an important event in the life of the fraternal party and all the republic's working people, German workers and peasants. It demonstrated the great international prestige of the GDR's Marxist-Leninist party. The decisions adopted by the congress open a new stage in the development of the German socialist state.

The final day of the congress proceedings coincided with an important date -- the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the SED. A ceremonial soiree devoted to this glorious jubilee and the conclusion of the 11th SED Congress was held in Berlin today.

Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party a socialist state has been built and is strengthening on German soil. The 11th SED Congress opened up new prospects for this state, prospects of creative work for the good of the working people.

IZVESTIYA Report on Tour

PM241315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Visit"]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 21 Apr -- Berlin workers greeted warmly and cordially, as the closest of friends, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the members of the CPSU delegation who today visited the pilot enterprise of the 7 October Machine Tool-Building Combine.

The CPSU Delegation was welcomed by G. Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Berlin party Bezirk; the high-ranking Soviet guests were presented with flowers. Workers with red flags and banners chanted "Friendship! Freundschaft!"

H. Warzecha, general director of the combine, spoke on ways of developing the enterprise and of plans for the future. M.S. Gorbachev and the comrades accompanying him visited the enterprise's shops and were acquainted with the work of the many-thousand-strong collective. Automatic lines and machine tools are produced here, including for the bearing industry. Almost 90 percent of all machine tool equipment manufactured by the combine is exported, and more than half is exported to the Soviet Union. The combine is a reliable partner of many Soviet enterprises.

During his tour of the plant the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee showed an interest in the work of party organizations, the working and living conditions of workers and specialists, the introduction of new industrial processes, and experience in the use of electronics and automatics.

Sector chief K. Lehmann and foreman W. Kraut spoke about the electronic system in operation at the enterprise, which makes it possible to considerably facilitate inventorying in the supply department and simplify operations connected with the supply of materials to workplaces and their work load in accordance with the manufacturing time of an order. The use of this highly productive equipment, they noted, makes it possible to release 65 people for work in other production sectors and to optimize control over the course of the entire production process.

A group of young workers and vocational and technical school students greeted the leader of the Soviet delegation. They talked about their work and study and of their great interest in the life of their contemporaries in Lenin's country.

Young people must take the baton from the older generation and carry it further, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said. This also concerns our friendship. We often say the word "friendship." But not everything has simply fallen into place. It all began with the fact that the German people suffered great losses and destruction, and the Soviet people lost 20 million people in the war. We had to walk a long road -- from confrontation to friendship -- in order to live with one another today as friends, to work together, and to communicate. To understand this we must study history. We must, he stressed, value and develop the friendship and cooperation between our countries, which we have achieved through great effort and work.

On completing his tour of the enterprise M.S. Gorbachev made an entry in the honored visitors book on behalf of the delegation: "The CPSU delegation attending the 11th SED Congress conveys to you an ardent, fraternal greeting from Communists and all Soviet people.

"The visit to your plant and our meeting with you has made an indelible impression on us. With all our heart we congratulate the collective of the combine's chief enterprise on its outstanding success in precongress competition and on its being awarded the honorary banner of the SED Central Committee.

"The many years of cooperation that have formed between your collective and the Moscow Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool-Building Plant are a good example for further developing cooperation between our countries in the spheres of the economy, science, and technology.

"We wish you more great success in your work for the good of the socialist GDR, and happiness and well-being in every family."

A mass meeting was held in one of the enterprise's shops. Addressing the meeting, worker and milling machine operator J. Lachenmayer and leader of the youth research collective T. Mitterer spoke on progress made by their collectives in fulfilling the high pledges made in honor of the 11th SED Congress and also on plans for the future. Fulfilling orders with quality, they stressed, is a point of honor for every worker. They made assurances that they will continue to work selflessly and make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

Warmly greeted by those present, M.S. Gorbachev addressed the meeting.

Gorbachev Departure

LD222029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 22 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU Delegation to the 11th SED Congress, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary commenced the journey home on Tuesday morning.

Mikhail Gorbachev was bidden a fraternal farewell by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was decorated with the GDR state flag and the red flags of the international working class. Girls and boys from the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization and Soviet pioneers presented the two party leaders; the wife of Mikhail Gorbachev, Raisa; and the members of the delegation with bunches of flowers. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary thanked Erich Honecker for the days in the GDR, which were rich in experiences. The two party leaders embraced at the gangway to the special Aeroflot aircraft. Mikhail Gorbachev gave a wave of greetings before he entered the aircraft.

The members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and other leading personages were present at the farewell ceremony.

The following were present: Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the military council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations in the GDR National People's Army; and other high-ranking military officers and diplomats from the Soviet Embassy.

Message to Honecker

PM240927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

["From On Board the Plane" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram from on board an aircraft to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. It says:

"Dear Comrade Honecker!

"Leaving the GDR, the CPSU delegation once again cordially thanks the SED Central Committee, Communists, and all working people of the Republic for the feelings of friendship they showed to our party and the Soviet people and for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to us during those days in the fraternal GDR.

"The supreme forum of the Communists of the Republic, which took place in a spirit of internationalism, convincingly showed that socialism in the GDR is confidently moving forward, opening up its possibilities more and more fully in the interests of the working man.

"The results of the congress and of the friendly meetings and conversations that our delegation had, confirmed with full force that unity and cohesion between the CPSU and the SED, the Soviet Union and the GDR will continue to strengthen and deepen steadfastly, for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of socialism and peace.

"We wish you from our hearts, Comrade Honecker, the Communists, and all citizens of the GDR, further accomplishments in the building of a new society, and the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress"

Message to Jaruzelski

PM241005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "From on Board the Plane"]

[Text] On his way from Berlin to Moscow, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev sent a cable from his plane to First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"On the way home, flying over the Polish territory, I send cordial greetings and wishes of success in work for the good of your socialist fatherland and for peace and prosperity to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to Communists and to the whole nation of fraternal Poland," the cable read.

Moscow Arrival

LD221225 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev returned here from Berlin today. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany it took part in the work of the 11th SUPG Congress.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was welcomed by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Andrey Gromyko. [Moscow TASS in English at 1525 GMT on 22 April transmits a corrected version of this report that deletes Andrey Gromyko's name.] Lev Zaykov, Yegor Ligachev, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Boris Yeltsin, Sergey Sokolov, Nikolay Talyzin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandra Biryukova, Anatoli Dobrynin, Mikhail Zimyanin, Viktor Nikonov, Georgi Razumovski, Aleksandr Yakovlev, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Ivan Kapitonov, and other comrades.

Congress Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 April carries in its First Edition on pages 1, 2 an unattributed report on Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the 11th SED Congress entitled "The 11th SED Congress: Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Address." The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 18 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations

Page F 1, PRAVDA omits the first paragraph.

Page F 3, paragraph five, line three reads in PRAVDA: of the socialist social system and we will definitely achieve this aim. (adding "social")

Page F 6, paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: usual manner to "teach a lesson" to the Arab countries, (adding quotation marks)

Page F 6, paragraph seven, line three reads in PRAVDA: with jungle law. Especially as acts of terrorism are firmly condemned by the entire international community and, moreover, are not the issue here. (changing wording)

Page F 6, last paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: general policy of the U.S. Administration whose militarist, aggressive (changing "Washington" to "U.S. Administration")

Page F 7, paragraph eight, line one reads in PRAVDA: where is the principle of equality and identical security? (changing "equal" to "identical")

Page F 7, paragraph nine, line six reads in PRAVDA: has given such eager support to the American (changing "a wholehearted" to "eager")

Page F 7, last paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: we are prepared to further develop these relations (adding "further")

Page F 7, last paragraph, line six reads in PRAVDA: relations between them as equal and sovereign states be fully brought (adding "as equal and sovereign states")

Page F 8, paragraph eight, line one reads in PRAVDA: The question arises of reliable verification [kontrol] at every stage of this process. Both national technical (changing wording)

Page F 9, paragraph seven, line one reads in PRAVDA: Long live peace!

M.S. Gorbachev's address was listened to with great attention and was frequently accompanied by prolonged applause. (adding paragraph)

Factory Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 April carries in its First Edition on pages 1, 2 a TASS report on Gorbachev's speech to workers at the 7 October machine tool combine factory in East Berlin. The PRAVDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Speech," has been compared to the Moscow Television Service in Russian version published in the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: Berlin, 21 Apr -- The cordial, friendly feelings of the GDR working class toward the CPSU and the Land of the Soviets were again demonstrated yesterday during the meeting between the CPSU delegation and the collective of the Berlin "7 October" machine-building plant. At a meeting held in one of the enterprise's shops, M.S. Gorbachev delivered a speech.

Greetings, dear comrades (adding introductory paragraph)

Page F 1, last paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: machine-tool engineering works. I convey to you, and through you, to the workers and all the working people of the Republic (changing wording)

Page F 2, first paragraph, last line PRAVDA omits the applause annotation and all succeeding editorial annotations for applause.

Page F 3, paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA: Comrades, many of you have, no doubt, been to the Soviet Union. And we invite those who have not, to come and see how our country lives. (animation among those present, applause). Judging by your reaction, we could organize a friendship train straight away. (applause). You will have an opportunity to see how warmly and fraternally Soviet people feel toward the GDR's working people.

Soviet-GDR cooperation in (changing wording and omitting a remark by an unidentified speaker in German)

Page F 3, last paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: History back, imperialism is increasingly openly gambling on strength and interference in the (changing wording)

Page F 5, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: avert nuclear war.

Please accept a commemorative (omitting "It is not by force of arms, but by the force of example and conviction we wish to assert our ideas. Our peoples guarantee the success of this common cause through their work; your contribution is there as well, dear comrades")

Page F 5, paragraph three, line five reads in PRAVDA: first communist subbotnik held Soviet Russia and which the great Lenin described as a great feat. This is where socialism began. Now, when I (changing wording and omitting "Everything had been destroyed and the economy had to be built in conditions of intervention and economic blockade.)

Page F 5, paragraph four, last line reads in PRAVDA: the joint struggle. (M.S. Gorbachev presents the sculpture to representatives of the enterprise.)

Thank you for the warm welcome. I wish you great accomplishments in the first state of workers and peasants on German soil.

M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and was frequently interrupted with prolonged applause.

As a souvenir of the visit to the enterprise, the head of the CPSU delegation was presented, on behalf of the plant's collective, with a red banner bearing a portrait of Ernst Thaelamnn. (adding sentences)

Congratulations Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 April carries in its First Edition on page 2 a Gorbachev message to Erich Honecker congratulating him on his reelction. The PRAVDA report, entitled "To Comrade Erich Honecker," has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 6, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph.

Third paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: the Soviet Union cordially congratulates you upon (changing "warmly" to "cordially")

Reception Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 April carries in its First Edition on page 3 a TASS report on Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at a reception in honor of the delegations taking part in the 11th SED Congress. The PRAVDA report, entitled "In a Cordial Atmosphere," has been compared with the Mowcow TASS in English version published in the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 7, revealing the following variations:

Page F 7, PRAVDA omits the first four paragraphs and begins: Dear Comrade Honecker!

Dear comrades and friends

First of all let me (adding two paragraphs)

Page F 8, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: and, what is especially complex, a revolution (changing "important" to "complex")

Page F 8, paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: of the Republic, in relying on what has (changing "replying" to "relying")

Page F 8, paragraph six, line four reads in PRAVDA: democracy are the guarantee that socialism will (changing "earnest" to "guarantee")

Page F 8, paragraph seven, line four reads in PRAVDA: graphically demonstrated. We all regard this as (adding "all")

Page F 9, paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: Let me, esteemed comrades, thank cordially our German friends for their kindness and hospitality and wish (changing "dear" to "esteemed" and adding "kindness")

PRAVDA ASSESSES ISSUES, RESULTS OF SED CONGRESS

Congress Proceedings

PM281521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Ye. Grigoryev, Yu. Kazmin, and M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch: "The Party's Word; PRAVDA Special Correspondents Report from Berlin"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Apr -- Specific and businesslike -- this is the way to describe the approach to the main issues of further socialist building as demonstrated at the 11th SED Congress. Today is the second day of the congress proceedings. The forum is discussing the SED Central Committee report delivered by E. Honecker yesterday.

The GDR working people's warm and cordial feelings for the Leninist CPSU and the land of Red October were vividly demonstrated today when M.S. Gorbachev, the head of the CPSU delegation, took the floor to deliver his greetings message. His speech was listened to with great attention and was frequently accompanied by applause. At that moment, those present in the hall felt particularly strongly and with great emotion how firm the cohesion between the CPSU and the SED is, and how indestructible is the unity of our countries and peoples inspired by the same noble aims.

The friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR have many facets. They take the form of fruitful economic, scientific, and technical collaboration and joint solution of important national economic tasks. They are manifested in joint actions in the international arena aimed at strengthening peace and returning international relations to the channel of detente. From the party forum rostrum delegates are declaring their ardent approval for the comprehensive Soviet peace and disarmament program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. They angrily denounce the aggression against Libya mounted by U.S. imperialism and its dangerous actions against other freedom-loving peoples, and protest Washington's "star wars" plans.

The debate at the SED congress shows that the main issues which concern the GDR working people are the solution of tasks of peaceful creation and the struggle against the threat of war. At the supreme forum of the republic's Communists a creative quest is in progress for ways to further strengthen the socialist social system and to reliably protect the people's peacetime gains from perishing in a nuclear holocaust.

Editorial

PM281544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "United Goals, Common Tasks"]

[Text] The cause of socialism is making confident progress. Each supreme forum of the fraternal countries' Communists provide evidence of that. In these days before May the 11th Congress of the SED -- the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the GDR's working people -- has been held in Berlin. A CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the congress' work. The 11th SED Congress has been an important event in the life of the GDR and our entire fraternal community. The congress itself and the CPSU delegation's meetings with GDR Communists and working people were impressive manifestations of the combat alliance, sincere cordiality, and friendship between our parties, peoples, and countries. Approving the delegation's work, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed satisfaction with the complete coincidence of the stances of our parties and states on all questions of socialist building and international policy. The joint desire of the Soviet Union and the GDR to further deepen fraternal cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, spiritual, and other spheres for the sake of accelerating socialist society's development and in the interests of socialism and peace was highly assessed.

The congress was held at a time when the SED is celebrating its 40th anniversary. Its services in shaping the modern GDR have been great. In the center of Europe, in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels the theory of scientific socialism is being successfully implemented. All this due to the fact that the SED has invariably been guided and continues to be guided by Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist ideas.

The GDR's working people have approached the 11th party congress with good results. Intensive methods have made it possible to ensure stable national economic development rates. Useful experience has been acquired in uniting science and production, making rational use of material and labor resources, and extensively introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The successes of the first socialist state on German soil are obvious and weighty. However, it was noted at the congress, we must look ahead and make further progress. All of the work of the Berlin forum was imbued with this aspiration toward new heights.

The socialist world is currently going through a special and crucial period. History has made it necessary for the fraternal countries to make fuller use of the advantages of the new social structure in order to accelerate scientific, technical, economic, and social progress and to enrich the socialist way of life with new facets. The attractiveness of socialism and the strengthening of its positions in the international arena will depend on this to a decisive extent. The task of curbing the nuclear threat, placing a barrier in the way of imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and maintaining and strengthening peace is more urgent than ever. Socialism's response to the call of the time is based on party congress decisions. It is understandable that in specific manifestations this response will be multifaceted, reflecting the special features of the fraternal countries' development. But in its fundamental basis the response is unified. Since we have common goals, we have a single -- communist -- philosophy.

In the fraternal parties and the socialist countries, including the GDR, there has been a broad, positive response to the documents and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This reaction on the part of friends and comrades-in-arms in a common cause is confirmation of the correctness of the path chosen and an inspiring incentive.

The results of the 11th SED Congress are also in line with common causes and joint tasks. The supreme forum of GDR Communists has done great and fruitful work. The decisions it has taken open up a new stage in the building of socialism in the GDR. It has armed the republic's Communists and working people with a clear action program to accelerate socioeconomic development on the most modern scientific and technical basis. There are clear-cut prospects for further improving the people's life.

The congress geared the party and all working people to comprehensively strengthen in every possible way the indissoluble fraternal friendship and alliance with the CPSU and the USSR and with the fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community. The objective need to accelerate the resolution of the complex tasks posed by the times requires the closest cooperation among the fraternal states in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and other spheres. The cooperation must now be raised to a significantly higher level.

The stronger socialism is, the stronger peace is. But socialism too needs peace to reveal all the potential inherent in our system. The fraternal countries also have common goals and tasks in this area. In the foreign policy sphere the decisions of the 11th SED Congress define the implementation of the comprehensive program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress for ensuring universal peace and eliminating all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as a main task. The USSR's constructive new peace-loving initiatives put forward in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress were ardently supported by the delegates to the supreme forum of GDR Communists and by representatives from the socialist countries' fraternal parties and other foreign delegations. The initiatives gave the forum a particular resonance.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries will continue to act with a full realization of their responsibility for the cause of peace. The Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and curbing the arms race remain in force. The USSR also proposes reaching an agreement on a significant reduction in all components of ground forces and tactical aircraft in the European states and in the relevant U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe. The fraternal countries attach great importance to saving mankind from chemical weapons.

Like the congresses of other ruling Marxist-Leninist parties, the supreme SED forum reaffirmed Communists' active resolve to constantly improve socialist society and to improve the attractiveness of the new social system as a graphic example. The fraternal parties and countries will continue to struggle selflessly shoulder to shoulder for the ideals of peace and justice and for the happiness of all working people.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RESULTS OF 11TH SED CONGRESS

PM291525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism and Peace Are Inseparable"]

[Text] "There is only one force on earth that is truly struggling for peace -- the Soviet Union... The victorious march of socialism in the Soviet Union is our strongest argument..." These are the words of Ernst Thaelmann. They were spoken over 50 years ago, when the militarist circles of German imperialism were still only paving the way for Hitler's fascism.

Some 50 years ago... And they became prophetic. The banner of socialism now flutters proudly over one-third of the globe. The progress of all modern society is rightly linked with world socialism, with the powerful international formation.

Loyalty to the behests of the leader of the German Communists was convincingly confirmed during the recent celebation of the centenary of his birth by the working people of the GDR -- the first socialist German worker-peasant state. Loyalty to the behests of the revolutionaries and Communists and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, loyalty to their friendship with the Soviet Union, was the leitmotif of all the work of the recent 11th SED Congress. It is with its purposeful activity that the establishment and development of the GDR as an independent and sovereign state, the implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations in the country, and the rapid flowering of science and culture are inextricably linked. For 5 days the supreme party forum worked in the Berlin Palace of the Republic. In a businesslike, workmanlike atmosphere the delegates carefully discussed the SED Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker and wholly and fully approved the political line and practical activity of the party Central Committee since the 10th congress.

The directives adopted by the congress for the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's national economy for 1986-1990 outline a large-scale program for further boosting the Republic's economy. It defines precisely the course toward the accelerated introduction of the widespread intensification of production processes on the basis of modern achievements of science and technology and toward the further consolidation of the unity of economic and social policy.

Analyzing the work that has been done and outlining the prospects for the future, the delegates spoke with sincere interest of the beneficial influence exerted on the political atmosphere in the Republic by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Our German friends unanimously emphasized that the presence at the 11th SED Congress of the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev lent powerful impetus and special meaning to the work of the party forum.

The participants in the congress listened with great attention to the speech of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in which he stressed the need, at the present extraordinarily crucial, essentially critical stage of history, to make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist social system to accelerate scientific-technical, economic, and social progress. This task can be successfully carried out only when collaboration between our countries in all spheres of public activity has been raised to a new, higher level in accordance with the requirements of the time.

Augmenting the might of socialism and strengthening the fraternal community's unity and cohesion -- that is the paramount duty of the Communists and all working people of the socialist countries.

The attraction of socialism and the consolidation of its positions in the international arena will depend to a decisive degree on the fulfillment of this very important task.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, having approved the work of the Soviet party delegation, has expressed satisfaction at the total coincidence of the positions of our parties and states on all questions of socialist building and international policy. It rated highly the mutual desire of the Soviet Union and the GDR to further intensify their fraternal cooperation in economic, scientific-technical, spiritual, and other spheres for the sake of accelerating the development of the socialist community, in the interests of socialism and peace.

Engaged in peaceful, constructive labor, our peoples consider it vital to do everything possible to preserve and strengthen peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The final documents of the 11th SED Congress and the delegates' speeches discussing the party's foreign policy activity assessed highly the comprehensive program put forward by the 27th CPSU congress for ensuring world peace and aimed at freeing mankind from all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The unceasing nuclear explosions in Nevada, the provocative action against Libya, the fuelling of threats against Nicaragua, the support for the bandit groups in Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia, and many other similar acts of provocation cannot be viewed in isolation. This is all a manifestation of the overall course of the U.S. Administration, whose militarist orientation has been fully revealed now.

And it is therefore no accident that profound concern and grave alarm for the destiny of peace could be discerned in the speeches of the 11th congress delegates and guests and in the frank talks which the rank and file Communists and workers of Berlin had with the head of the Soviet party delegation. It was with a feeling of profound satisfaction that not only the participants in the congress but also tens of millions of television viewers who watched the direct broadcast from Berlin's Palace of the Republic welcomed the announcement of the Soviet Union's new initiatives, which open up broad opportunities for a radical reduction of conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Detente, trust, cooperation, the inviolability of existing borders, respect for each other's legitimate interests -- these are the milestones of the path we propose which will enable Europe to strengthen peace.

"A world without wars, without weapons, is the ideal of socialism," the CPSU Program stresses. The recent congresses of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties call the Communists and all working people of the socialist community countries to a tireless struggle for the ideals of peace and socialism.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets With Gromyko

LD291912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A talk took place on 29 April in the Kremlin between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. The guest from Cyprus and those accompanying him are in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the conversation mutual satisfaction was expressed that the first official visit by a Cypriot minister of foreign affairs in the history of bilateral relations is proceeding successfully and that it reflects the friendly nature of ties between both states.

Comrade Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union will continue to come forward in support of the independence, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Soviet policy is aimed against external intervention into the internal affairs of the Cypriots. The USSR desires a really just solution to the Cypriot problem within the framework of the United Nations, which would take into account the legitimate interests of both communities living on the island. To this end, in January this year the Soviet Union put forward proposals on the principles of a Cypriot settlement and ways of achieving it. The Soviet proposals found a broad positive response in the world.

Attention was paid to the fact that the whole region of the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the Near East is a place where tension is not lessening, but rather, increasing. Is there a guarantee that Washington's attack on Libya will not be repeated? There is no such guarantee. And that means the forces of aggression are pushing mankind toward the abyss.

Yeoryios Iakovou expressed gratitutde for the assistance that the Soviet Union is rendering to resolve the problem of Cyprus. His side assesses highly the Soviet initiative in the settlement of the Cyprus issue, stressing its importance and time-lines. At the same time the problem of Cyprus is an international one, one that is impossible to resolve without an international conference. The Republic of Cyprus believes that at such a conference it would be possible to examine international aspects of the problems, which would also exert influence on the resolution of internal aspects.

Comrade Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union adheres to the same point of view. The problem of Cyprus must be resolved precisely at an international conference. The attention of the guests was drawn to the basic directions of the USSR's socioeconomic development and the foreign policy strategy of the Soviet state which was determined by the 27th CPSU Congress. Stress was laid on the importance of the concept of a nuclear-free world and the idea of creating the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security voiced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The foreign affairs minister of Cyprus conveyed to Comrade Gromyko friendly greetings and good wishes from Kiprianou, the President of Cyprus. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the present level of traditionally friendly Soviet-Cypriot relations.

Comments on U.S. 'Aggression'

LD300532 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, paying an official visit to the Soviet Union, voiced worry over the aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean because of the recent U.S. act of aggression against Libya. Armed aggression is not a method for the settlement of international problems, he said at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today.

There is a direct relationship between the settlement of the problem of Cyprus and increased tension in the region. The foreign minister expressed the confidence that the just settlement of the Cyprus problem would have a beneficial effect on the situation in the region as a whole.

Answering a question from a correspondent of the SANA news agency, Yeoryios Iakovou stressed that Cyprus was against the use of British military bases in the territory of the country for acts of hostility towards neighbouring states.

Report on Luncheon

LD292000 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honour of foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus Yeoryios Iakovou in Moscow today. Eduard Shevardnadze and Yeoryios Iakovou exchanged speeches which were followed with attention and received with applause.

The head of the foreign policy department of Cyrpus arrived in Moscow on Monday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Present at the luncheon were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minsiter of Culture Petr Demichev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yakov Ryabov, USSR ministers, other officials, as well as the persons accompanying Yeoryios Iakovou.

A conversation between USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov and Yeoryios Iakovou was held on the same day. Questions of the development of commercial and economic relations of the two countries were discussed.

In the evening Yeoryios Iakovou and his wife left Moscow for Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic.

PRAVDA NOTES WEST EUROPEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACE

PM241549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov: "Europe: There Is No Other Path"]

[Text] Brussels, April -- They say that one swallow does not make a spring. The saying was thought up by people. But the swallow does not know it. Even if it is still cold the swallow is already flying to its home. And sooner or later spring begins.

This tradition is persistant, nevertheless, there is a reluctance or fear of doing something under cover of excuses like "mine is a small matter" or "it's no concern of mine." There are equivalents to these pseudo-wisdoms in every European language. And it would be a good thing if they were used only by individuals. No, this "self-abasement that goes beyond pride" is to be encountered more and more in Western Europe when talk turns to politics and the destiny of whole countries and the entire continent. A fixed stereotype has also already appeared: The destiny of mankind is resolved "only" in relationships between the two world "superpowers." The West European countries that are U.S. allies have no other way out in foreign and military policy except "solidarity" that that means subjection to instructions from Washington. True, the U.S. military adventure against Libya undertaken despite West European opinion has markedly shaken loyal sentiments, but will that be for long?

It is with a special feeling of discomfort that you follow this timid backward glance at the transatlantic power when talk turns to genuinely European problems, above all the continent's security. You can feel this right now, when the voice of reason and hope has again been heard from Moscow. It was heard when the Soviet Union supplemented its program for the gradual abolition of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century with detailed proposals for a radical reduction in the level of military antagonism in Europe in the field of conventional armaments.

But to understand the difficult position in which Western Europe finds itself, those who, on the pretext of "Atlantic solidarity," are preaching subservience to Washington's militarist course should be reminded of the response to the Soviet nuclear disarmament program.

When, on 15 January, this program was made public, it seemed that everyone in the NATO countries welcomed it. Even the central organs of the North Atlantic bloc stated that the Soviet proposals would be studied painstakingly and comprehensively. But that was where the matter ended and the fruits of this study are so far not to be seen. On the other hand, the campaign has been unleashed with new force on the subject of how the U.S. allies allegedly have no cause to interfere in the business of nuclear arms limitation, that this problem is the exclusive concern of relations between Washington and Moscow.

At the instigation of U.S. General B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe, the propaganda of the thesis that the total elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe is not to the West European's advantage is now being propagandized from the roof-tops. Here the NATO propagandists are already beginning to make generalizations: "The European allies who used to approve the idea of abolishing medium-range missile weapons or the so-called zero option later expressed the view that the Soviet proposal entails a fundamental risk.

They are worried that the disappearance of these nuclear missiles will emphasize Soviet superiority in the sphere of conventional weapons and undermine U.S. nuclear guarantees of Western Europe's security."

Who is saying this on behalf of the 10 or so states many of which have still given no definitive answer on this problem? William (Drozdyak), THE WASHINGTON POST's Bonn correspondent. Of course, a categorical statement of this kind is one form of bringing pressure to bear on the West European public. But, alas, as the past shows, Washington's pressure, despite its use of the most insolent forms, has frequently been crowned with success here.

It is now quite hard for the (Drozdyaks) and those who stand behind them when the Soviet Union offers to engage specifically in the reduction of not only nuclear missile but also conventional armaments. The Soviet Union is suggesting reaching agreement on a substantial reduction of the European states' troops and tactical aircraft and the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe. At the same time there would be a reduction in operational-tactical nuclear armaments. All Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- should become the zone of reduction. The USSR advocates reliable verification [kontrol] at all stages of the process with the aid of national means and international forms of inspection [proverka] including where necessary on-site inspection [inspektsiya].

The world welcomed with approval the new Soviet initiatives which, as AFP remarked, "have filled the last gap in the general plan, proposing a reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. Specialists in the arms field, AFP notes, "have also appreciated the fact that despite the international crisis caused by the U.S. attack on Libya, the Soviet Union has not stopped its campaign, continuing to make new proposals to the West on disarmament issues."

However, not everyone was pleased by these proposals, which have deprived them of further grounds for alleging that the elimination fo nuclear armaments would give the Soviet Union unilateral advantages in conventional armaments. And now aid from the transatlantic ally has immediately come. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has recommended to the West Europeans that they "treat with the utmost caution any plans of the Russians to alter the structure of forces in Europe... It is important that you realize that we must resist this."

In general, what is striking is the ease with which sovereign countries, which in other matters treat their sovereignty so scrupulously, are so obedient to diktat from the United States and NATO and take decisions which contradict their own national interests and are denounced by the public. For instance, the Belgian and FRG Governments intend to extend the period of military service as the NATO organs are demanding.

Since the Soviet Union put forward its proposals for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe and substantially reducing conventional armaments, the most logical thing for the Netherlands Government would seem to be to take its time in pushing through parliment the bill authorizing the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the country. All the more so since according to the NATO schedule their introduciton is to begin in 1988. No, The Hague, under pressure from Washington and NATO, has displayed haste, even violating the Constitution and traditions. It is demanding that these important and contentious decisions be taken by parliment, not simply by a majority vote, but by a minimum of two-thirds of deputies' votes.

When you speak of all these illogicalities, your interlocutors, who are trying to justify them, as a rule make do with one argument: We are U.S. allies. But there are over 200 million Americans.

Why not be the allies of those people in the United States who assess realistically the situation and correlations of forces in the world? Why must they repeat their "zigzags," following each new U.S. Administration? Why follow the path leading to the brink of nuclear war? Why not come out with their own initiatives for preventing this catastrophe? "What do you mean?" they answer me, "one swallow does not make a spring."

Fortunately, in Western Europe and the world as a whole there are people who have not been hypnotized by this saying. I have attended an extraordinary congress of the Labor Party, the main opposition force of the Netherlands. During the congress a special ballot was held and a resolution was adopted demanding the rejection of the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons on the Netherlands' soil.

And in Belgium, the trial at which the authorities tried to achieve the indictment of seven participants in antimissile demonstrations close to the air base in Florennes ended in a victory for the organizers of the antiwar demonstrations. A court ruling vindicating the participants in the demonstration was greeted tumultuously not only by the Belgians gathered in the hall, but also by the women taking part in antimissile demonstrations at the Greenham Common base, who had made a special trip from Britain.

In the Florennes City Park, representatives of Belgium's antiwar movements planted Japanese cherry tree shoots. "May this cherry orchard be a permanent reminder of the tragedy of Hiroshima nd Nagasaki and the need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe on earth," (I. Zekkin), a member of the peace movement Florennes, said.

"Nothing can justify any slackening of vigilance on the part of the peace movement, which has repeatedly demonstrated its force both in our country and in other West European countries," Claude Renard, vice president of the Communist Party of Belgium, notes in the NOUVELLE GAZETTE. "Genuine detente can only begin on the basis of specific measures that wil confirm the will of both sides to finally halt the arms race, which entails a mortal threat and the monstrous squandering of material resources."

"In the struggle for peace and the elimination of the nuclear threat, the contribution of every country and every people is of importance," I was told by Rene Urbani, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. "That is why the Luxembourg Communists have instructed me to submit a request to parliament. In it we demand a positive response to the program of peace, detente, and the world's transformation into a completely nuclear-free zone put forward by the USSR. And if Luxembourg, in supporting these noble aims, becomes the first swallow in the West, respect for it in the world would only increase."

The West European countries are not that weak and helpless in the international arena. Their concerns are not peripheral but at the very center of the policy of confrontation which NATO pursues where the two blocs meet. If they display the desire for resolute actions in favor of detente, it will be possible in a brief historical period to achieve a breakthrough, as the experience of the seventies has shown.

The program for reducing military antagonism in Europe was set forth by the Soviet Union. It is specific and realistic in the field of nuclear missile and conventional armaments. Headway along this path will not lessen, rather it will strengthen the security of all countries taking part.

Its fulfillment would demonstrate the reality of the peaceful alternative and would advance the solution of problems facing mankind and help reverse the process of man's slide toward nuclear catastrophe.

Of course, the implementation of this concept of security requires resolve and a persistent struggle and the breaking of traditions which have remained standing for centuries. But in the face of the threat of nuclear catastrophere there is no other path. It is time to take the first steps along this path.

...And the swallows have already arrived. They are circling over Brussels' parks. The spring, albeit a late one, has begun.

USSR PRESIDIUM APPOINTS ROMANOVSKIY ENVOY TO SPAIN

LD242131 Mosocw TASS in English 2043 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Sergey Romanovskiy USSR Ambassador to Spain.

Sergey Romanovskiy was born in 1923. He has a higher education, is a candidate of historic sciences. He took part in the Great Patriotic War. In 1947-1957, he was a young Communist League functionary. In 1957-1959 he was secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the USSR. In 1959-1960 he was USSR deputy minister of culture. In 1962-1968 he was chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, chairman of the USSR commission for UNESCO affairs, member of the collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry. In 1968-1975 he was USSR ambassador to Norway. In 1975-1984 he was USSR ambassador to Belgium. Since 1984 he was first deputy chairman of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union.

Yuriy Dubinin was relived of the duties of USSR ambassador to Spain in view of another assignment.

Arrives in Madrid

LD281804 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Today the new ambassador of the Soviet Union to Spain, Sergey Romanovskiy, takes up his post at the embassy in Madrid. He arrived last night from Moscow. Romanovskiy is replacing Yuriy Dubinin and is the third Soviet ambassador in Madrid since the reestablishment of Spanish-Soviet diplomatic relations in 1977.

His arrival takes place 3 weeks before the official visit by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to the Soviet Union. Sergey Romanovskiy said that bilateral relations are quite developed, but that they can be further developed in the cultural field. He also said that Spain as a country in the Mediterranean can play a very important role for security in that tense area of the world.

KHADDAM REITERATES REJECTION OF U.S.-ISRAELI PLANS

LD291250 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 29 TASS -- The Syrian Arab Republic will continue countering the U.S.-Israeli plans for a Middle East settlement on a capitulatory and separate basis, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam of Syria said here.

The USA, Israel and their assistants, he said, wish to withdraw from the agenda a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core -- the Palestinian problem. All of their plans are being directed at establishing the rule of U.S. imperialism and its strategic partner in the Arab east.

A.H. Khaddam stressed that a lasting comprehensive peace in the region can be reached only through the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories and recognition of the inalienable legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and creation of an independent state.

IRAN'S VELAYATI, RAFIQDUST VISIT TRIPOLI

LD291401 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 29 TASS -- An Iranian delegation has arrived in the Libyan Jamahiriyah for a visit. The delegation consists of 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, and Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps.

In an interview with the JANA news agency, Mr Velayati stated that the United States' barbarous aggression against the Libyan people was a gross violation of all international norms and laws. The USA and its 'strategic ally' -- Israel, which accuse other countries of terrorism, are in actual fact practising it themselves with regard to various countries of the world, the minister emphasized. On behalf of his country he expressed solidarity with the people of Libya in their courageous counteraction against the imperialist aggression.

TOLKUNOV DISCUSSES IMPRESSIONS OF TUNISIA VISIT

PM281022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Tunis, 24 Apr -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, was in Tunisia on an official visit 16-23 April. The delegation included T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet; A.S. Kishlar, Moldavian SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and A.D. Melikov, member of the USSR Soviet of the Union Public Education and Culture Commission.

At the end of the visit, giving his impressions, the leader of the delegation told a TASS correspondent: Our delegation visited Tunisia at the invitation of the Tunisian National Assembly. It was a return visit following the stay in the Soviet Union last summer of a Tunisian parliamentary delegation headed by National Assembly President M. Messadi. During our stay in this Arab country we have had friendly meetings and talks with Tunisian President H. Bourguiba, Prime Minister M. Mzali, National Assembly President M. Messadi, and other officials.

The Soviet delegation handed President H. Bourguiba a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We acquainted ourselves with the work of the National Assembly and its role in the life of the Tunisian state. In turn, our delegation passed on the Soviet Union's experience in state-building and reported on our country's socioeconomic development in light of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the friendly meetings with Tunisian leaders and parliamentarians, the state of parliamentary relations between the USSR and Tunisia was examined. The sides expressed the firm wish to develop them further and also to expand Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, trade, cultural, and interparliamentary spheres and their desire to contribute to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between our countries and peoples.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, L.N. Tolkunov went on, briefed the Tunisian leaders on the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress; the 15 January 1986 statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other speeches by the Soviet leader. It explained the USSR's stance on the Middle East problem, the Palestinian question, and the situation in the Mediterranean in connection with the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya -- an independent and sovereign state and UN member.

During the examination of international problems we noted with satisfaction that our stances are close or coincide on such key modern issues as the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and the arms race, the extension of the arms race to space, and for a radical improvement in the international atmosphere.

The Tunisian side kindly invited us to make a tour of the country and to acquaint ourselves with its socioeconomic development projects and its achievements in the sphere of culture and public education. Wherever we went, we saw the fruits of national liberation. The country is on the upturn, large-scale construction is under way everywhere. The national cadre training system has reached a high standard, and Tunisian engineers and technicians are designing, building, and managing complex modern enterprises themselves. Much attention is being paid to the development of trades. Tunisia's successes in the sphere of public education and its achievements in the sphere of health care and the preservation and enrichment of national culture are impressive.

We visited the cities of Monastir, Sousse, and Bizerte, where we met and talked to these provinces' governors and heads of national enterprises and acquainted ourselves with the life of the Tunisian population. We visited the island of Jerba, where an important tourist center is being built, and also Tunisia's national engineering college where the national cadres are molded and which has Soviet specialists on its staff. We also visited one of the biggest irrigation installations in northern Tunisia, the dam across the Jumin River, which was built with Soviet technical assistance, and the ship repair yard in Bizerte.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to Tunisian patriots who gave their lives in the struggle against foreign colonizers and for the freedom and independence of their motherland.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the Tunisian people accorded us a warm and cordial welcome everywhere. The representatives of the Land of the Soviets were greeted by workers at national enterprises, builders of irrigation installations, and students at educational establishments.

We were also pleased to note that the Tunisian press and other news media which gave extensive coverage to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit emphaiszed that the visit will contribute to the strenthening of friendly relations and equitable and businesslike cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Tunisia. We are taking home with us the pleasantest of impressions from our visit to the friendly Republic of Tunisia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left for home by air. It was seen off at the airport by M. Messadi, president of the Tunisian National Assembly, and other officials including V.L. Kizichenko, Soviet ambassador to Tunisia.

On 24 April the delegation returned to Moscow.

It was met at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and other officials.

UAE PAPER SAYS PDRY FIGURES 'DEPORTED' TO USSR

GF270640 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Khabi, 27 Apr (WAM) -- The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD has reported that two leading Yemeni Socicalist Party [YSP] figures in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] were deported to Moscow in early March. They are Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, member of the YSP Central Committee and former interior minister; and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee and commander of the People's Defense Committees.

In today's issue, the paper says that the deportation of the two PDRY officials took place following consultations between Moscow and Aden and that it has been determined that they will reside in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic following pledges not to carry out any political activity.

Al-Batani and Sulayman represented former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the peaceful negotiations held under the auspices of the USSR during the 13 January events in the PDRY.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION

LD252048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting took place today between Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the party Central Committee, and Mozambican party delegation that has arrived in our country, led by Matsinhe, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and secretary of the Control Commission of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee.

Comrade Solomentsev and Matsinhe exchanged information on the workings of control bodies of the two parties. The mutual efforts toward the further strengthening and the development of friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party and the USSR and Mozambique was reiterated.

In the conversation, which took place in warm, comradely atmosphere, Comrade Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, also took part.

NEW GABONESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MOSCOW

PM141830 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 8 April Emmanuel Mendum-Nze, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Gabon to the Soviet Union, presented his credentials to R.B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between R.B.I. Songayla and E. Mendum-Nze a conversation took place in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

PRESIDIUM GREETS SENEGAL ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM241355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President of the Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf a telegram in which it conveys congratulations to the present and the friendly Senegalese people on the occasion of their country's national holiday -- Independence Day -- and also wishes of happiness, well-being, and progress. In an answering telegram the Senegalese president expressed ardent gratitude for the congratulations and in his turn conveyed sincere wishes or prosperity to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the present relations of friendship and mutually profitable cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Senegal will continue to develop and grow stronger in the interests of the peoples of both countries and for the good of general peace and security.

TASS CITES ETHIOPIAN PAPER ON U.S. PROVOCATION

LD271314 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Addis Ababa April 27 TASS -- The U.S. Administration banks on fanning up international tension, ignores efforts of peaceful countries aimed at curbing the arms race and preserving peace, writes the Ethiopian government newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN. Washington is working on the "star wars" programme which can bring about a disaster for all mankind, frequently exploiting space flights for spy purposes. Provocative actions of the present U.S. Administration at the U.N. against representatives of socialist countries is a graphic example of its imperial policy. The demand on cutting the personnel of their missions to the United Nations runs counter to the charter of the world organization, underlines the paper.

TALKS HELD IN SUDAN ON FORMING COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD251351 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum April 25 TASS -- Political consultations and negotiations are under way in Khartoum between leaders of parties and public organizations with a view of forming a civilian government.

General elections to the Constituent Assembly are known to have been held in the Sudan on April 1-12. The Al Umma party won the greatest number of seats in the course of the elections. At a press conference held here, its leader Sadiq al-Mahdi put forward the idea of forming a coalition government on the basis of the political action programme proposed by the Al Umma party. One of its main aims, he said, is to make good the consequences of the rule of the overthrown Numayri regime.

CHAD REPORTED PREPARING FOR MILITARY OPERATION

LD261306 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 26 TASS -- The Hissein Habre regime in Chad, supported by French and Zaire troops, is preparing a military operation against the country's northern areas, bordering on Libya, and controlled by the Transitional National Unity Government.

This is reported in a communique of the Transitional Government which has been distributed here. The document calls upon the Organization of African Unity to cut short preparations for broader foreign armed interference in to the internal conflict in Chad.

U.S., UK, CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES BEGIN JOINT EXERCISES

LD291319 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 29 TASS -- Joint naval exercises with the participation of the USA, Britain, Jamaica and six other east Caribbean nations have opened in the Caribbean. Taking part in the exercises codenamed "Ocean Venture - 86" are 10,000 servicemen of the U.S. Army, 14 U.S. ships and one ship from Britain and Jamaica each. In the course of the exercises troops will be landed in Grenada and Vieques Island in Puerto Rico.

EXERCISES MAY BE 'COVER' FOR PUNITIVE ACTION

LD291501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] The United States backs up its threats with real actions. Exercises by U.S. troops and the U.S. Navy and also by the so-called Caribbean forces, the same ones that helped Washington to suppress the revolution in Grenada 3 years ago, have begun in the Caribbean Basin. According to official statements by U.S. military representatives, the "Ocean Venture-86" maneuvers are being carried out in order to demonstrate the U.S. ability to use its military might to defend its national interests. In the current tense situation in Central America, it cannot be ruled out that a punitive action against Nicaragua is being prepared under cover of just these exercises.

CIA-SPONSORED CONTRAS PLAN ATTACKS ON U.S. EMBASSIES

LD291403 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Montreal April 29 TASS -- The "contras" on the CIA payroll plan to launch terrorist actions against the U.S. Embassy in a number of Central American countries with a view to charging Nicaragua with these crimes and provoking reply measures against that country, the Canadian CBC radio broadcasting corporation reports. It follows from the CBC report that the plan devised by Somozists and their patrons envisages, among other things, a bomb explosion in the building of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Costa Rica and the killing of the ambassador. Similar acts of sabotage have been planned against the Presidential Palace and also the U.S. Embassy in Honduras.

Under the scenario written for them, the mercenaries intend to stage their terrorist actions in uniforms of the fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army. According to reliable information received from "contras" themselves, these actions will be enough to provoke the United States to direct intervention against Nicaragua.